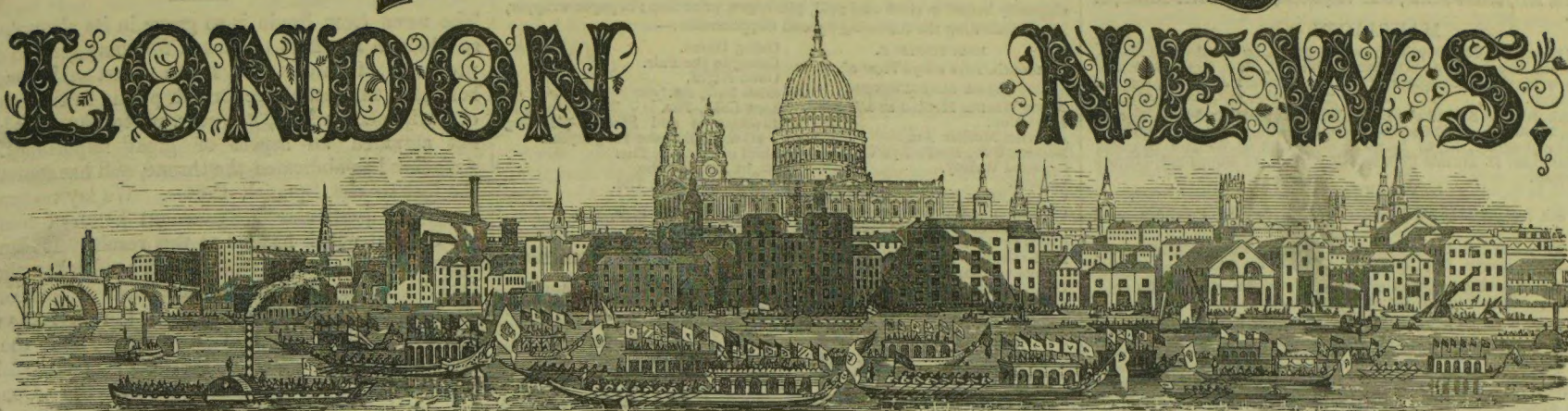


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1746.—VOL. LXII.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1873.

WITH EXTRA SUPPLEMENT } SIXPENCE.
BY POST, 6½D.



THE STRIKE IN SOUTH WALES: GATHERING SHINDLES FOR FUEL.

BIRTHS.

On Saturday, the 8th inst., at the Manor House, Heath, near Wakefield, the wife of Edward A. Mackie, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 6th inst., at 44, Bryanston-street, Portman-square, the wife of William Albert Sanger, of a son.

On Dec. 4, 1872, at The Zorras, near Valparaiso, Mrs. Robert Dalzell, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 11th ult., at St. James's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. Dr. Tarbo, William James Brooke, Esq., of Ranchee, Bengal, East India, to Emily Harriett, only surviving daughter of the late Robert Jackman, Esq., of Tiverton, Devon.

On the 8th inst., at St. Luke's, Upper Westbourne Park, by the Rev. R. J. Knowles, William Francis Grace, of Mogador, eldest son of Mr. Richard Grace, of Leman-street, E., to Harriett, only child of William Drayson, and granddaughter of the late Captain Nicoll, R.A., of South-hill, Milton-next-Gravesend.

DEATHS.

On the 8th inst., David Davies, Esq., of Castle-green, Cardigan, aged 77 years.

On the 12th inst., at his residence, Eastbury Leigham Court-road, Streatham, Henry Sterry, Esq., in the 72nd year of his age.

* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 22.

SUNDAY, FEB. 16.
Sexagesima Sunday.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. Dr. H. Kynaston, Prebendary, High Master of St. Paul's School; 3 p.m., the Right Rev. Bishop Cloughton; 7 p.m., the Very Rev. Dr. Goulburn.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., the Hon. and Rev. Lord John Thynne, D.D.; 3 p.m., the Very Rev. the Dean, Dr. Stanley.
St. James's, noon, probably the Rev. Canon Brookfield, M.A.
Whitehall, 11 a.m., the Right Rev. the Bishop of London; 3 p.m., the Rev. W. F. Erskine Knollys, M.A.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Rev. Henry White, M.A., Chaplain of the Savoy and of the House of Commons; 7 p.m., the Rev. W. H. Brookfield, M.A., Chaplain-in-Ordinary to the Queen.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; 3 p.m., the Rev. Alfred Ainger, M.A.
French Anglican Church of St. John ("La Savoy"), Bloomsbury-street, services in French, 11 a.m. and 3.30 p.m., by the Rev. F. W. B. Bouverie, incumbent.

MONDAY, FEB. 17.
Royal Asiatic Society, 3 p.m. (Mr. Shippard on the Cretaceous; Nasir ibn Khun's Journey to the Holy Land and Egypt).
Royal College of Surgeons, 4 p.m. (Professor Flower on Extinct Man: a beginning of course).
National Health Society, 4.30 p.m. (Miss Chesson on Physiology and Hygiene).
London Institution, 4, (Professor Duncan on Physical Geography).
Entomological Society, 8 p.m.
Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor Weekes on Sculpture).
Victoria Institute, 8 p.m.
Medical Society, 8 p.m.
St. James's Hall, 8 p.m., Monday Popular Concert.
Royal Institute of British Architects, 8 p.m. (Mr. J. Taveron Perry on the Medieval Brickwork of Pomerania and Mcklenburg).
Society of Arts, Cantor Lecture, 8 p.m. (the Rev. A. Riggs on the Energies of the Imponderables).
Royal United Service Institution, 8.30 p.m. (Commander Cyriac Bridge on Fleet Evolutions and Naval Tactics; Admiral Ryder on Tower's Speed Indicator and Governor).
TUESDAY, FEB. 18.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Rutherford on the Forces and Motions of the Body).
Royal Humane Society, committee, 4.
Statistical Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. R. H. Inglis Palgrave on Bill Circulation, with some Banking Statistics).
St. Paul's Cathedral, lecture to young men, 8 p.m. (the Very Rev. the Dean, Dr. Church, on the Effects of Christianity in the Formation of National Character).
Civil Engineers' Institution, 8 p.m. (Discussion on the Metre Gauge for the State Railways of India).
Pathological Society, 8 p.m. (Sir John Lubbock on the Macas Indians; Mr. W. Topley on Parish Boundaries and Great Physical Features in South-Eastern England).
Zoological Society, 8.30 p.m. (Professor Allman on Hydroids collected by H.M.S. Porcupine; Mr. W. K. Parker on Echinognathous Birds; Mr. A. H. Garrod on the Anatomy of the Binturong).

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 22.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
4 30	4 45	5 0	5 15	5 30	5 45	6 0

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.	
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum, read at 10 A.M.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	General Direction.
	Inches.	°	°	0-10				
Feb. 5	30.05	32.8	31.6	90	10	31.6	35.3	N.
6	30.04	33.0	28.5	85	9	28.3	36.9	N. N.E.
7	30.07	36.2	28.6	76	9	30.0	40.1	N.N.E.
8	30.14	35.8	28.1	76	10	35.0	36.9	N.N.E. N.E.
9	30.15	24.5	30.4	86	..	34.5	36.3	N.E. N.N.E.
10	30.26	35.1	30.2	84	9	31.7	42.0	N. N.N.E.
11	30.26	34.1	28.0	81	8	31.0	37.1	NNW. NW.

* Rain and melted snow.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	30.135	30.061	30.101	30.133	30.126	30.223	30.337
Temperature of Air	32.7	30.4	37.7	36.0	36.3	34.4	33.8
Temperature of Evaporation	32.6	30.3	34.9	31.4	31.4	33.4	32.7
Direction of Wind	N.	N.N.E.	N.E.	N.E.	N.E.	N.W.	N.W.

Now ready,
VOLUME LXI.

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,

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Adam Warner Hooded as a Wizard.	Irish Fair, An.
After You.	Last Load, The.
Algerian Mother An.	Livingstone and Stanley (Meeting of) at Ujiji, Lake Tanganyika.
Boston, U.S., Bird's-Eye View of.	Maid of Honour, The.
Cardinal Wolsey.	Night Attack, The.
Casuals.	Paddling Season, The.
Cattle-Lifters Crossing the Border.	Prisoner, The.
Chinese Imperial Wedding at Peking.	Queen's Tobacco-Pipe, The.
The Bridal Procession at Midnight.	Shipwrecked.
Crossing the Brook.	Shipwreck, The.
Deal Luggers (A) Making for the Godwin Sands.	Song of Tallifer, The, at the Battle of Hastings.
Diamond Diggings, The.	Sunday at the Foundling Hospital.
Dog-Boy and Clumber Spaniels.	Suppliants, The.
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Sunday Morning.	

Office, 198, Strand.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, F. B. Chatterton.—Last Eleven Nights, and Last Three Morning Performances, Wednesday, Feb. 19, Saturday, Feb. 22, Sunday, March 1. Doors open at Half-past One, commence at a Quarter to Two. Every Evening, the Drury Lane Comic Christmas Annual, entitled *THE CHILDREN IN THE WOOD*; or, *Harlequin Queen Mab*, or the *World of Dreams*. Written by E. L. Blanchard, with Characteristic Scenery by W. Beverly. Characters in the Opening by the celebrated Vokes Family, Double Troupe of Pantomimists, &c. Preceded by the Farce of *THE TALE OF A COMET*. On Monday, March 3, will be produced, *THE CATARACT OF THE GANGES*, the first time for fifty years at this theatre. Doors open at Half-past Six; commence at Seven, and terminate at Eleven. Prices: Sixpence to Five Guineas. Box-office open daily from Ten till Five.—Theatre Royal, Drury Lane.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.—Lessee, Mr. Dion Boucicault.—Last Twelve Nights, *BABY AND BLOU* (by Dion Boucicault and J. R. Planché); Every Evening, at Seven. Last Two Morning Performances, Saturday, Feb. 22 and March 1, at Two. Box-office open daily from Ten till Five.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Mr. W. S. Gilbert's New Farce Comedy, *THE WICKED WORLD*, Every Evening. Characters by Messrs. Kendal, Arnott, Buckstone; Mesdames Robertson, Amy Roselle, M. Litton, &c. And other entertainments. Box-office daily, Ten till Five.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. L. Bateman.—Every Evening until further notice, an entirely Original Play, by W. G. Wills, entitled *CHARLES I.*—Charles I., Mr. Henry Irving; Oliver Cromwell, Mr. George Belmore; Mr. Fox, Mr. E. F. Edgar; Mr. R. Markby, Miss G. Pannecott; and Queen Henrietta Maria, Miss Isabelle Bateman. The Play is produced with new and appropriate Scenery by Messrs. Clayton and H. Colburn. Performance will commence with *A BATTLE*, by Mr. C. W. Warren, and Miss Virginia Francis; concluding with *THE LOTTERY TICKET*—Mr. F. W. Irish, Mrs. Egan.

OPERA COMIQUE, Strand.—Last Week of "L'Œil Grec."—Doors open at 8.30. At Seven, Offenbach's Favourite Bouffonnerie, *THE ELIXIR OF LOVE*; at 7.30, *THE LADIES' BATTLE*—Miss Eleanor Burton; at Nine, *LE CŒUR CRISTE*; or, *The Merry Tophimobile*, by Hervé. Private Boxes and Stalls at all the Libraries and Box-offices. Prices, 1s. to 3s. No fees for booking. On Monday, Feb. 23, the New Opera.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate.—The splendid Pantomime of *CINDERELLA*; or, *Harlequin and ye Little Glass Slipper*, every Evening, at Seven o'clock; Morning Performances every Monday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 12.45, to which Children under Ten half price at all parts of the House. 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, and 80th times of representation.

GRAND CIRQUE, Holborn.—Daily, at Two and Seven.—The programme at this charming place of amusement is ever changing—ever new. Sixteen appearances, on Monday next, of Mr. Doughty's wonderful Troupe of Performing Dogs (first in number)—a Drawing-Room Entertainment of the most chaste and elegant description. Immense stores of the most renowned Equestrian Monkeys. These extraordinary and unequalled animals are an entirely new study for both sceptics and believers in the Darwinian theory. Enormous success of M. Buggy's Canine Equestrian, who performs the most astounding feats on horseback ever witnessed. The personification of sagacity, agility, and cleverness. M. Artois nightly applauded to the echo in his unparalleled leap across the arena—an entirely new and splendid sensation. Artois cannot be surpassed, and his feat is the talk of all London, and must be seen before his performance can be properly understood. Words fail to describe it. Open at Two and Seven.

THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS.—New and highly-interesting Programme.—EVERY NIGHT, at Eight; Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, at Three and Eight. Sixteen entirely new and beautiful songs, written and composed by Charles Lumphie, A.B.; Henry S. Leigh, Frank Vizetelly, Frank Stanforth, E. L. Blanchard, A. Nish, and A. Meyer Lutz.

THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS.—EIGHTH Consecutive Year in one uninterrupted Season at ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly—a fact unparalleled in the annals of the world's amusements.

THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS, ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY. All the Year Round, Every Night at Eight; Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, at Three and Eight.

Private Boxes, the most luxuriously-appointed in London, from One Guinea and a Half to Two Guineas; Pateois, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Doors open at 2.30 for the Lay Performances; at 7.30 for the Evening ditto. No fees or extra charges. Ladies can retain the 7 box-rooms in all parts of the hall. Places may be secured at Mr. Mitchell's, 55, Old Bond-street; and Austin's Office, St. James's Hall, daily from Nine till Six.

EGYPTIAN LARGE HALL.—Twice Daily, at Three and Eight.—The ROYAL MARIONETTES, for the last seven months the leading attraction of the Metropolis. Immense laughter at the New Programme, including the Comic Mules, Pete and Barney; Old Snowball, the Song and Dance Nigger; the Skeleton of Professor Pepper's Ghost, &c. 1s., 2s., 3s., and 5s. Places at the Hall, and Mr. Mitchell's, 55, Old Bond-street. No fees.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S New and Original Entertainment, entitled *HAPPY ARCADIA, ALL ABROAD, and VERY CATCHING.—ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION*, 14, Regent-street. Every Evening (except Saturday), at Eight. Morning Performances every Thursday and Saturday, at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 5s.

DORE'S GREAT PICTURE of "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM," with Triumph of Christianity, "Christian Martyrs," "Frustrated of Rimini," "Neophyte," "Titania," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 36, New Bond-street. Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. WILL SHORTLY CLOSE their WINTER EXHIBITION OF SKETCHES, &c. Open from Ten till Six. Admission 1s. Gallery, 53, Pall-mall. JAMES FARLEY, Sec.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. The WINTER EXHIBITION OF SKETCHES and STUDIES WILL CLOSE on SATURDAY, MARCH 1. 5, Pall-mall East. Ten till Five. Admission, 1s. ALFRED D. FRIFE, Secretary.

CRYSTAL PALACE COMPANY'S SCHOOL OF ART, SCIENCE, and LITERATURE.—Thirteenth Session.—PRACTICAL ENGINEERING SCHOOL. Thorough Practical Instruction. Prospectus on application to F. R. J. SHENTON, Superintendent, Literary Department, Crystal Palace, Sydenham, London.

WAGNER SOCIETY.—FIRST CONCERT, FEB. 19, 1873, at 8.30 precisely.—QUEEN'S CONCERT ROOMS, Hanover-square.—Orchestra of Eight Performers. Vocalist, Herr Franz Diener. Conductor, Mr. Edward Dannreuther. "Tannhäuser" Overture; Prayer, "Rienzi"; Selection, "Lohegrün." Overture and Introduction to Third Act, "Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg." "Kaiser Marsch." Tickets, Is. reserved, one guinea; Unreserved, half a guinea. Stanley Lucas, Weber, 84, New Bond-street; Schott, 159, Regent-street; A. Hays, 4, Royal Exchange-buildings; and usual Agents; also at the Hanover-square Rooms.

BY SPECIAL DESIRE.—SIXTH and LAST BRITISH ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.—THURSDAY, FEB. 20, ST. JAMES'S HALL, Patron, H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh. Conductor, Mr. G. Mount. Madame Florence Lauch, Madame Patey, Mr. Vernon Kirby, and Mr. Stanley. Pianoforte, Mr. J. Francis Barnett; Clarinet, Mr. Lazarus. Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Tickets, 5s., 4s., 2s., and 1s., at usual Agents.

WEDNESDAY NEXT.—LONDON BALLAD CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL, under the direction of Mr. JOHN BOOSEY.—WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT, at Eight o'clock. Arristes—Miss Edith Wynne, Miss Jenny Pratt, and Madame Patey; Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Wallace Wells, and Mr. Stanley. The London Orpheus Quartet. Pianoforte, Mr. Immanuel Liebh. Conductors, Mr. J. L. Hatton and Mr. Lutz. Stalls, 6s.; Family Tickets (for four), 22s.; Balcony, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery and Orchestra, 1s. Tickets of Chappell and Co., New Bond-street; Austin, St. James's Hall; Keith, Frowse, and Co.; Hays, Royal Exchange-buildings; and Boosey and Co., Holles-street.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1873.

The news from Spain is so grave in its character, and is so likely in its effect to darken for some time to come the prospects of Europe, that it has thrust aside for the time being the interest of the British public in the proceedings of Parliament, which, however, up to Thursday last, have not assumed an aspect of great importance. King Amadeus has abdicated the throne, and has communicated the fact to the Spanish Cortes. We lay no great stress upon the particular disagreement between himself and his Cabinet which has led to this result. It can only be regarded as "the last straw which has broken the camel's back." From the time of the Duke of Aosta's landing on Spanish soil, in response to the invitation of the late General Prim and a majority of the Cortes that he would wear the crown of Spain, and govern its people in accordance with the Constitution framed by the Constituent Assembly, King Amadeus has been doomed to encounter a swift, and, with an interval or two of hopeful expectation, a constant succession of bitter disappointments. Cold service—if service, indeed, it deserves to be called—has been rendered to him by those chiefs of society who, it was natural to presume, would surround the Throne with an atmosphere of respectful, if not affectionate loyalty. His life has been exposed to a determined attempt at assassination. His Ministers have tendered to him advice which better seemed a violent partisanship than the wisdom and moderation which ought to have guided the counsels of a responsible Government. His Court contained few, if any, personal friends. His best intentions were frustrated by scarcely-disguised intrigues; the people of his capital looked upon him and spoke of him as an intrusive "stranger;" and the provinces of his dominion, shaken once and again by rebellion, seldom pronounced his name but with lurking or evident disfavour.

It says much for the moral courage, high purpose, and chivalrous constancy of the King who has just abdicated that he so long resisted the numerous and pressing motives which have at length prevailed upon him to resort to that decisive act. He seems to have been advised to quit the position he has occupied for so brief a period by his noble-hearted wife, by his father (Victor Emmanuel, the King of Italy), and by his most intelligent and disinterested friends in the kingdom which he had left. Perhaps, in so long delaying a consummation which even to his own mind must have appeared at times to be inevitable, he too favourably interpreted those occasional outbursts of admiration which his presence and gallant bearing elicited from his impulsive subjects, both in the capital and in the provinces. Probably, also, he was touched by a sense of the responsibility to the country which he would incur by hastily leaving it to become the prey of anarchical factions. Certain it is that he did the duty of a Constitutional King with a scrupulousness as conscientious as his will was brave. No seductions could tempt him, no terrors could drive him outside the lines of the Constitution which he had sworn to obey. Whether, if he had followed the bad examples of usurping Sovereigns in gathering up into his own hands the reins of despotic power, he would have successfully overridden the prejudices of ignorance and of bigotry which have at length made his position untenable, is a question upon which we shall not presume to suggest an opinion. Had he violated the impartiality of the Crown by attaching himself to any of the political factions which kept Madrid in a state of perpetual uneasiness he would not have been, at any rate, so free as now to bid farewell with an untroubled conscience to the people of Spain. He has done what he could to give stability to a newly-adopted Constitution, supremacy to the authority of law, and dignity—the dignity of personal worth—to the Crown. He has failed to achieve his high purpose. There remains no reasonable prospect of his being able to get the better of the swarm of difficulties and obstructions which have frustrated his intentions. Spain refuses to be ruled over by a foreigner, even when her Ruler is striving, with a moral heroism seldom exhibited by Princes, to give loyal expression to her own professed will.

The Spanish throne is now vacant. Uncertainty, like a descending mist, has once more settled down upon the prospects of the nation. One Bourbon has some weeks past been in the field, and has found a sufficient number of adherents in the northern provinces to add formidable force to his pretensions. Another, the young son of Queen Isabella, still in his nonage, may be expected to be pushed upon the stage of sanguinary competition by his mother's friends, political conspirators at Madrid. There threatens to be also a fierce struggle between the partisans of monarchy and those of a republic. The actual condition of affairs appears to invite a provisional compromise such as that which is acquiesced in by the neighbouring people of France. There is, however, no predominant statesman in Spain to fill a similar post to that occupied by M. Thiers at Versailles. Spain is now suffering the inevitable penalties entailed upon her by premature attempts by force of arms to adopt and sustain a more liberal system of rule than her people were qualified to appreciate or utilise. Despotism may maintain itself by physical force cunningly organised and skilfully wielded. Constitutional liberty, or

even Republicanism, must rest upon ideas; and ideas, political or moral, are not to be spread by the sword. All the appropriate processes whereby freedom becomes triumphantly established are those which draw their vitality from the intellectual culture and the moral sentiment of those over whom a Government exists. It is a mistake to suppose that violence, even if successful, can ante-date the permanent establishment of Liberal rule. This, we suspect, will be seen in the proximate history of Spain—perhaps, also, in that of all the Latin races in Europe. But, however this may be, the abdication of King Amadeus bids fair to leave Spain to the chances of a military struggle, that may presently extinguish in blood the liberties which her Sovereign was supremely anxious to preserve to her.

Public opinion in this country, we think, has received the news of his abdication with greater seriousness than it has done any recent act of a similar nature. No doubt this is partly owing to the wound it has inflicted upon the all-pervasive sentiment which colours the English mind. But, in truth, the effect is also due in part to that instinctive foresight which discerns in the event an augury of troublous times in Europe. Two irreconcilable principles appear to be coming into collision, and the fear is that the statesmen who in different countries have the guidance of public affairs may aim at diverting attention from national troubles by substituting for them international conflicts. We have reason enough to pray that such may not be the issue towards which the event upon which we have been commenting will contribute an additional impulse. Wars of policy are bad enough, it must be owned; but wars of principles would be a surpassing evil. We may rejoice, at any rate, that the Sovereign who has just dismounted his throne shrank from the awful responsibility of maintaining it against hostile factions by an appeal to the sword.

THE COURT.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice will leave Osborne House early in the ensuing week for Windsor Castle. Earl and Countess Cowley arrived at Osborne, on Thursday week, on a visit to her Majesty. On the following day Sir Thomas and the Hon. Lady Biddulph dined with the Queen. On Saturday last Prince Leopold arrived at Osborne from Oxford. Mr. Theodore Martin also arrived, and dined with her Majesty. Earl and Countess Cowley left Osborne. On Sunday the Queen, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service at Whippingham church. The Hon. George Prothero officiated. On Monday Lord Poltimore and Lord Otho Fitzgerald, the Treasurer and Comptroller of the Household, arrived at Osborne, and had audience of her Majesty to present addresses from both Houses of Parliament in reply to the Speech from the Throne. On Tuesday Prince Leopold left Osborne for Oxford. The Queen has walked and driven out daily. Princess Beatrice has visited Ryde.

The Queen has caused a message to be conveyed to Dr. Hessel, expressing her Majesty's sympathy with him and regret that he should have been subjected to such treatment as he experienced in this country, and has also contributed £30 towards the Hessel fund.

The Hon. Caroline Cavendish has succeeded the Hon. Frances Drummond as Maid of Honour in Waiting, and Colonel G. A. Maude, C.B., has succeeded Lord Charles Fitzroy as Equerry in Waiting to the Queen.

COURT ARRANGEMENTS.

The Queen will hold an official and diplomatic Court at Buckingham Palace on Thursday, the 27th inst.

The Prince of Wales will hold a Levée, on her Majesty's behalf, at St. James's Palace on Monday, March 3.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales were present at the debate in the House of Lords on Thursday week. On the following day Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein visited their Royal Highnesses at Marlborough House. On Saturday last the Prince and Princess and the Duke of Edinburgh went to Covent-garden Theatre. On Monday the Prince presided over a meeting at Marlborough House, the object of which was to create a permanent organisation for promoting the exhibition of the best modern English pictures, upon a system somewhat similar to that successfully pursued for more than half a century by the British Institution. A committee was formed for the discussion of the details. On Tuesday the Envoy and members of the Burmese Mission were received by the Prince and Princess at Marlborough House previous to their departure for Burmah. Major M'Mahon and Mr. Edmund Jones, agent to the King of Burmah, were in attendance upon their Excellencies. The Hon. Mrs. Stonor and the gentlemen of the Prince and Princess's household were in attendance upon their Royal Highnesses. On Wednesday Prince and Princess Christian visited the Prince and Princess, and remained to luncheon, after which the Princess and Princess Christian visited the Duchess of Inverness, at Kensington Palace. The Prince and Princess will visit Dublin in April next. Their Royal Highnesses are expected to be present at Punchestown races. The Prince and Princess will be the guests of the Earl of Clonmel at Bishopscourt during their stay in Kildare. The Prince, as Past Grand Master of Freemasons, will preside at the annual festival of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution on the 24th inst. His Royal Highness will also preside at the fifteenth annual dinner of the Railway Benevolent Institution, which will be held on March 27, at Willis's Rooms. During Easter week the Prince will lay the foundation-stone of the new Norfolk County School. Lieutenant-Colonel Ellis has succeeded Colonel Teesdale as Equerry in Waiting to the Prince.

PRINCE ARTHUR.

Prince Arthur, on Tuesday week, visited the ancient church of St. Clement, Rome. His Royal Highness was received by the Rev. Father Mullooly, Prior of the Irish Dominicans. On the following day the Prince was present at a grand reception at the Quirinal.

His Royal Highness will preside at the anniversary festival of the Benevolent Society of St. Patrick, on St. Patrick's Day.

The Empress Eugénie left Camden House on Saturday, for the first time since the death of the Emperor, and attended early mass at St. Mary's Roman Catholic Chapel, Chiselmurst. Prince Louis Napoleon returned from Woolwich on Saturday.

His Excellency the Envoy Extraordinary from the Court of Burmah entertained a distinguished circle at the Grosvenor Hotel on Wednesday. Covers were laid for thirty.

The Duke and Duchess of Roxburghe have arrived at the Clarendon Hotel.

The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough and Ladies Rosamond and Anne Spencer Churchill have left St. James's-square for Brighton.

The Duke of Rutland has returned to Belvoir Castle.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne have arrived at their residence in Perkeley-square from Bowood Park, Wilts.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Donegall and Miss Ashworth have arrived in Grosvenor-square from Hamstead Marshall, near Newbury. Miss Ashworth met with a severe accident on the ice last week, and fractured her right arm. She is progressing favourably.

The Marquis of Northampton and Lady Alwyne Compton have arrived at Northampton House, Piccadilly, from Castle Ashby, Northamptonshire.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and Countess Spencer gave a ball, on Wednesday, in Dublin Castle. The company was very numerous.

The Earl and Countess of Bessborough have arrived at their residence in Charles-street from their seat in Ireland.

The Earl and Countess of Ellesmere left Bridgewater House, on Saturday last, for Worsley Hall, Manchester.

Lord St. Leonards completed his ninety-second year on Wednesday. The noble Lord is the oldest member of the House of Peers.

Mr. and Madame Van de Weyer and the Misses Van de Weyer have arrived at St. George's Hotel.

THE CHURCH.

The Archbishop of Canterbury is now at Lambeth Palace, where he proposes to remain for the Session.

A continued improvement is reported in the health of the Rev. Dr. Fusey, who, however, will remain at Genoa the rest of the winter.

The Earl of Dudley has offered to defray the cost of a flooring of white and black marble in the nave of Worcester Cathedral, and the offer has been accepted by the restoration committee. The cost will be between £4000 and £5000.

The new parish church of Leigh was consecrated on Wednesday by the Bishop of Manchester. The church, which has been restored at a cost of £9750, provides accommodation for 1000 persons, and all the seats are free and unappropriated.

An alteration in the style and character of the services at St. Paul's is, it is said, to commence at Easter. The Litany is to be omitted at morning prayer, and is intended, with a sermon and an anthem, to replace the order of the evening service.

Mackeson's "Guide to the Churches of London" has reached its eighth annual edition. Among the new features in the present issue is the addition of the populations of the parishes and districts, according to the Census of 1871.

The Duke and Duchess of Teck paid a visit to Bermuda on Monday, where her Royal Highness opened an extension of school buildings in the parish of St. James's, of which the Rev. Pitt Cobbett has charge. The Bishop of Winchester, the Bishop Suffragan of Nottingham, and the Archdeacon of Surrey took part in the proceedings. A great crowd assembled outside the buildings, and the Duke and Duchess were loudly cheered.

The French Anglican Church of St. John (La Savoy), in Bloomsbury-street, is the only foreign representative of the Church of England in the metropolis, and the only place where her solemn services can be heard in the French tongue. It was founded at the Restoration of King Charles II., A.D. 1661, and stands as a memorial of the persecutions which followed on the Massacre of St. Bartholomew and on the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. The services on Sundays, at 11 a.m. and 3.30 p.m., are conducted by the Rev. F. W. B. Bouverie, the Incumbent. The sittings are free, and Bibles, prayer-books, and hymn-books are provided for the use of the congregation, the expenses of the church being met by free-will offerings.

The Convocation of the Southern Province had a full meeting, on Tuesday, in the Jerusalem Chamber—the Archbishop presiding. The committee appointed to report on the Athanasian Creed recommended that a declaration be made by the house on three points—first, that it sets forth two fundamental doctrines, the Holy Trinity and the Incarnation of Christ; second, that it is a safeguard against errors which have arisen in the Church; third, that it accords with the tenour of Holy Scripture. Canon How gave notice of a motion for altering the rubric prefixed to the creed. In the Lower House it was announced that Archdeacon Denison intends to withdraw from further participation in the proceedings of that body. In the Upper House, on Wednesday, the discussion on the increase of the episcopate was continued, and issued in the adoption of a resolution expressing their Lordships' concurrence in the recommendation of the Cathedral Commissioners of 1852, that Parliamentary powers be obtained for forming new sees and dividing existing dioceses. The Lower House devoted an afternoon to the proposed synodical declaration respecting the Athanasian Creed.

THE UNIVERSITIES.

OXFORD.

Prince Leopold has been unanimously elected an honorary member of the University Union.

The Rev. Dr. Liddel, Dean of Christ Church and Vice-Chancellor, has accepted the chairmanship of the drainage committee of the Oxford Local Board of Health, to which office he was unanimously elected in place of Mr. Alderman Castle.

Mr. W. B. Gamlen, M.A., of Exeter, has been elected to the office of secretary to the Curators of the University Chest.

The following have been elected Fellows at Brasenose:—Open Fellowship—J. S. Leadam, Brasenose. Clerical Fellowships—J. S. Masterman, scholar of Corpus, and A. C. Whittuck, commoner of Oriel.

The following elections have taken place at Corpus Christi:—Open Classical Scholarships—Mr. Brabant, from Blundell's School, Tiverton; Mr. R. H. Chambers, from Manchester Grammar School; Mr. D. Saumarez, from Uppingham School; Mr. Just, from Bristol Grammar School; and Mr. Newmarch, of Balliol. Open Mathematical Scholarships—Mr. Field, from Canterbury School. Open Classical Exhibition—Mr. Earton, from Harrow. Exhibitions have been offered to Mr. Daniell, from Cambridge School, for proficiency in mathematics; and to Mr. Whitehead, from Sherborne School. The following gentlemen, having distinguished themselves in the examination, have been requested to call upon the president:—Mr. Bramwell, from Westminster School; Mr. Thistle, from Durham College; Mr. Davidson, from Harrow School; and Mr. Leupolt, from King's College, London.

CAMBRIDGE.

The Hulsean lectureship has been conferred on the Rev. Stanley Leathes, M.A., of Jesus College.

A grace proposing that a sufficient knowledge of the French and German languages should be accepted in the Previous Examination as an equivalent to the knowledge of Greek was, on Thursday, non-placeted and rejected, by 90 non-placets as against 81 placets.

THE STRIKE IN SOUTH WALES.

There is now a prospect, in several quarters, of the settlement of the dispute between the colliers and the proprietors of collieries in South Wales. But in the mean time some of the ironworks, having a stock of coal in hand, are enabled to resume operations. This took place on Monday at Maesteg, in the works of the Llynvi Iron and Coal Company. The strike, generally throughout the district, has now gone through the seventh week of its duration. Not a stroke of work has been done by more than 60,000 persons there since Dec. 28. In giving this figure the number is under estimated rather than exaggerated. The average weekly earnings of that industrial host was £60,000; while at the monthly settlements the payments exceeded the ordinary weekly draws by from 50 to 60 per cent. In the six weeks of idleness, therefore, the workmen have lost, in round figures, £400,000. The withdrawal of this vast sum from the circulation of the district has created such a dearth of money as was never experienced before. The strike payment of the Miners' Union has amounted at the utmost to only £15,000; a miserable pittance compared with the sum which would have been distributed through the multifarious channels of trade had the works continued in operation. But, besides the regular hands directly connected with the works, there was a large number of men engaged in various occupations whose employment was contingent upon the activity of the works, and with the stoppage of the primary sources of labour in the district these persons have also been thrown into an idleness not of their own seeking. The general result is complete stagnation of business among tradesmen of all classes, and a destitution among the working people greater than was ever known before in that part of the country. It has been observed that the poor families suffer from want of fuel as well as of food. The sketch engraved on our front page shows a few of the women and children picking up "shindles," as they call the refuse stuff at the pit's mouth, to make their household fires.

From the northern and midland counties we hear of the effects of the present crisis in the coal and iron trades. The Durham coalowners have granted an advance of 15 per cent in the wages of their colliers, who number 40,000, earning hitherto 6s. 6d. a day. It appears that the greater part of the Durham coal is now required for the supply of ironworks. The returns of the quantity sent to London from Yorkshire show a considerable falling off in January, compared with December.

THE ARMY IN INDIA.

The second camp of exercise for the army in India has been formed at Hassan Abdul, in the Punjab. Lord Napier of Magdala, the Commander-in-Chief, was there in January. Hassan Abdul is a place some twenty-five miles from Rawul Pindie, on the trunk road to Peshawur. The country from here to Lawrencepore, where the head-quarters are at present fixed, is extremely broken and devoid of cultivation, and for the distance of several miles is only passable for troops by the grand trunk road; but from Lawrencepore to the Indus, at Attock, some fifteen miles, on one side of the road is the great plain of Chach, extending to the river; and to the south-west, towards Kamalpur (Campbellpore), an undulating country, broken here and there by sandy nullahs. About Attock and to the south of it, the Indus flows through rugged hills; but higher up, and as far as Torbela, where it issues from the hills, it flows between the flat and fertile plain of Chach, before mentioned, and the Uzafai country. Sivat and Banair are on their right, and the Black Mountain, too, is visible; so that our camp this year is as close as it could well be to the frontier, where many tough fights have taken place. No doubt it awakens some excitement in the hearts of the wild mountaineers, who look down with suspicion on this gathering of armed men, for they see here a larger force than was sent against their strongholds at Umbeyla. The climate, as far as we can judge at present, is far preferable to that of the scene of last year's operations; the weather is bracing, reminds one more of England than India, and must have a wholesome influence on the health of the troops. They must expect some rain at this season, but will probably escape those deluging storms experienced last year at Delhi.

The following was the distribution of the forces during the preliminary drills:—The head-quarters camp was at Lawrencepore, where were also established the Sappers and Miners and the general hospitals. The latter are situated in the now deserted barracks, built some years ago for cavalry. The First Infantry Division, under Major-General Sir H. Tombs, K.C.B., V.C., at Hassan Abdul, comprising: First brigade—39th Foot, the Guides Infantry, 23rd Pioneers; second brigade—58th Foot, 4th Sikhs, 19th Native Infantry; third brigade—14th Native Infantry, 25th Native Infantry (eight battalions). The Second Infantry Division, under Major-General W. M. S. M'Murdo, C.B., at Gondal, ten miles from Lawrencepore, on the trunk road, comprising: First brigade—55th Foot, 1st Punjab Infantry, 36th Native Infantry; second brigade—36th Foot, 12th Native Infantry, 15th Native Infantry (six battalions). The Third Infantry Division, under Major-General MacDonnell, C.B., at Jalalia, nine miles north-east, comprising: First brigade—70th Foot, 29th Native Infantry, 5th Ghorkas; second brigade—second battalion 60th Rifles, 22nd Native Infantry, 30th Native Infantry (six battalions). The Cavalry Division, under Colonel T. Wright, C.B., D.A.G., of the army at Shams-habad, seven miles north-west, comprising: First brigade—4th Hussars, 9th Bengal Cavalry, 10th ditto; second brigade—5th Lancers, 1st Punjab Cavalry, 15th Bengal ditto; third brigade—5th Bengal Cavalry, the Guides Cavalry, 16th Bengal Cavalry (nine regiments). Artillery Division, under Colonel G. C. Arbuthnot, C.B., at Haji Shah, one mile and a half from Second Infantry Division (except the mountain batteries, which are at a more suitable place, near Hassan Abdul), comprising: H.A. brigade—B A Battery, D A Battery, B F Battery; Field Battery brigade—A 8 Battery, H 8 Battery, D 16 Battery. Mountain Batteries—3 23 Heavy Battery, 1 13 R.A. Peshawur Mountain Battery, Hazara Mountain Battery. Ten batteries, fifty-six guns, and two mortars—of which forty-nine are rifled guns. The total force of twenty battalions, thirty-six squadrons, and fifty-six guns contains about 18,000 men; a small force, but as many as the Government will allow.

Our view of the head-quarters of the First Division is from a sketch contributed by an officer of the 36th Regiment. It shows, on the right, the famous tomb of Lalla Rooh; the Durbar tent of the Nawab of Bhowalpore occupies the foreground. The three-storied building to the left is a Serai, used chiefly by natives. The camp stretches away to the left, over some low sandy hills, which are shown in this view.



THE ARMY IN INDIA: CAMP OF EXERCISE AT HASSAN ABDUL.



THE WALL OF PEKIN, FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN CHINA.



A JAPANESE BALLET AT THE THEATRE OF KYOTO.

THE WALL OF PEKIN.

Our Special Artist in China, who was at Pekin for the marriage of his Celestial Majesty in October, furnishes yet another illustration of what he saw in the Chinese capital. The subject of his sketch engraved for this week is the wall of Pekin. It is a view taken on the top of the wall of the Tartar City, on the south side, looking west, towards the Chien-Mun, or Central South Gate. The wall is about forty feet wide on the top—quite wide enough for a cavalry charge. A large crop of vegetation has grown on this wide roadway, and men are at work cutting it down for food or litter for their animals. These weeds and bushes are in most places higher than a man, and are traversed by a narrow, winding path, where one finds it hard to believe that it is the top of a great fortification. Over each gate is a large house or hall, the one over the Central South Gate being seen in this view. The dusty road to the right is inside of the Tartar City, from which the wall is gained by long ramps.

JAPANESE THEATRICALS.

Our Special Artist in Japan, during his stay at Kyoto, the city formerly known as Miako, went to the theatre, and he sends us a sketch, with the following description:—"I went to see the ballet last night at one of the theatres near Chi-on-in. It was well worth seeing. The price of admission was two 'bus' for foreigners. We paid at the door, and were conducted to a raised matted platform at the end, from which we had a good view of both the theatre and the audience. The pit has no benches, but is matted and railed off in squares; the upper tier is likewise matted. Smoking is allowed, and food and drink can be indulged in during the performance. This theatre was beautifully ventilated, and filled with a well-dressed audience. The green-room was not at the back of the stage, but off the entrance. Having sat a short time, a signal was given and up went the curtain. It showed the stage lighted with many dozens of candles. A pine-tree painted on a gilt ground was the scene. On each side of the stage was a raised dais covered with scarlet drapery, on which sat the female musicians, with guitars, drums, and fifes. The ballet-girls advanced along a matted way, leading from the side entrance, right across the pit on the left, in slow time, with faces perfectly expressionless and painted ghastly white. They trod a measure in slow time, and, arriving on the stage, 'went into figures,' as they say in America. The female musicians on each side were singing and playing the story which the ballet-girls were acting. The dresses were splendid, and the action in perfect time. There is no pirouetting or jumping about, as with us, but postures, the principle of dancing here being the movement of the hands. We dance with our legs, they with their arms. Another great difference was that, whereas our ballet-girls show their legs, as well as portions of the upper part of their bodies, and of their arms, these girls had their legs completely covered, only their feet were naked. There were many different dances, and the performance was very pretty indeed. The lights were rather dazzling, but it would have been better in the day time."

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, Feb. 13.

A new crisis is on the tapis. The Committee of Thirty have separated, declining to adopt the views of the President of the Republic—"the petit bourgeois," as he styles himself, "who by force of study and work has arrived at what he is," and who flatly told the Committee that he would "never consent to remain silent at the Prefecture of Versailles when the supreme destinies of the country were being decided." It was this emphatic declaration which caused the Committee to yield the point of his being allowed to address the Assembly from the tribune whenever the Council of Ministers considered such a step to be necessary.

The rupture which has finally ensued is upon a general proposition brought forward by M. Dufaure, and which indirectly required the Committee to proceed to the immediate consideration of constitutional reforms—notably to provide for the interregnum between the dissolution of the present Assembly and the election of a new one, and the constitution of a second chamber. Although the news that the Dufaure proposal had been rejected caused some little surprise in Paris, the resolution of the Committee is scarcely to be wondered at, as there are too many of its members determinedly hostile to the Republic for anything tending to the consolidation of this form of government receiving the sanction of the Committee's approval. M. Thiers will now have to appeal to the National Assembly, and a public debate upon the point seems inevitable, although the well-known Ministerial organ, the *Bien Public*, which until Saturday night affected to believe in the possibility of an agreement, states it has reason to think that several of the members who voted against M. Dufaure's proposal already feel alarmed at the weight of responsibility they have assumed, and that efforts are being made, or will be made, to diminish the importance of the vote. The *Temps*, speaking in the same strain, says that several members of the majority explained to M. Thiers, at the Presidency, on Saturday night, that the disagreement referred more to the form than to the substance of M. Dufaure's proposal. The tone and declarations of the Duc de Broglie's report to the Assembly, remarks the same journal, might still render conciliation possible. That, however, as the *Temps* should have known, is but a vain hope, for when the Committee elected M. de Broglie reporter they intentionally chose an unflinching partisan of the "Monarchy by Divine right," and the most persistent and inveterate of M. Thiers's many opponents. The vote of the Committee has gone forth to the world, and the only course that remains for the Government to adopt is to appeal to the National Assembly.

The latter witnessed a stormy scene when, on Saturday last, M. Gavini requested that the petitions sent by the inhabitants of Ajaccio protesting against the expulsion of Prince Napoleon from France might be examined. The question, he remarked, was a pressing one, for the Prince was a Councillor-General of Corsica, and would soon be summoned thither to perform an office which he held in the character of a French citizen; a statement which evoked loud shouts of protest on the Left, with cries of "Your Prince is no citizen!" M. Depeyre, the reporter on the petition, consented that it should stand for discussion on the Saturday following the discussion of the report of the Committee of Thirty, whereupon M. Bethmont mounted the tribune and taunted the Right with the unanimous support they gave to Gavini's proposition, which seemed to him to reveal what appeared impossible—namely, a coalition of the Monarchical and Imperialist parties. This sally was received with loud applause by the Left, and with shouts of "A coalition against an arbitrary measure!" from the Right. After a most tumultuous scene M. Barragnon proposed that the debate

should be postponed until the second Saturday after the vote on the report of the Committee of Thirty, to which the Assembly eventually consented.

M. Dussasoy, a member of the Right, has been bringing the recent contract made by the Government for the conveyance of the mails between Calais and Dover before the Assembly. He stated that the English company had offered to accept a reduction from 190,000*fr.* to 164,000*fr.*, but that the Government had preferred to enter into a contract with two French journalists—MM. Dumont and Magnier of the *Evénement*, the latter of whom had been condemned for a libel upon a French General, implying that he was accustomed to figure as a defendant in courts of law. After having grossly mismanaged the service, they had made it over to M. Delahaute. The English railway company, it was added, had refused to enter into an agreement with that gentleman concerning through tickets between Paris and London. The Ministers of Finances and the Interior defended the contract on behalf of the Government, and accepted its entire responsibility. It has since transpired that M. Magnier was condemned during the war to two months' imprisonment; but simply for having published in a journal of which he was the editor a paragraph copied from a Metz newspaper, and that the punishment was commuted by the Minister of Justice to two days' confinement.

Contrary to general expectation, and much to the satisfaction of the press, the bill compelling the newspapers to publish none other than the official report of the proceedings in the National Assembly was rejected by the Chamber on Tuesday by a considerable majority. The event is hailed as significant of the fact that liberal notions concerning the rights of the press are gaining ground among political men in France.

"Le Tout-Paris," as the French journalists style that compound of Faubourg St. Germain and Boulevardian society which is supposed to reign supreme over the amusements and fashions of the capital, was convoked last Monday night at the Théâtre Français to witness the revival of Victor Hugo's famous tragedy "Marion Delorme," which has not been played on the French stage for over twenty years. Although the present cast is not comparable to that of bygone times, the acting was, on the whole, highly satisfactory. The scenery, costumes, and other appointments of the piece are admirable.

While literary and fashionable Paris was feasting its eyes and ears at the Français the financial world was alarmed by the intelligence of the arrest of M. Millard, director of the *Petit Journal*, for having taken part in certain suspicious financial operations, leaving a deficit of over £100,000 sterling in his balance sheet; M. Lefebvre Durulé, an ex-senator, the Marquis de Radeport, and M. Randoing, a former member of the Corps Législatif—all three directors of the Société Industrielle, a bubble company for the promotion of French industry—were subsequently arrested. A fourth warrant had been issued against the Marquis de Coëtlogon, another director; but he succeeded in making his escape when the officers presented themselves at his residence.

An extraordinary trial, which reminds one of the famous Libri affair, has just taken place at Troyes. The library of that town was one of the richest in France, more especially with regard to rare manuscripts. M. Harmand, who had been the librarian for thirty years, was suspected, it appears, so long as ten years ago, of having abstracted and sold many of the treasures of the collection, which induced the Mayor to appoint a committee to watch his proceedings. Notwithstanding, although this committee had, they say, abundant proof that M. Harmand was systematically robbing the library, they were deterred, first of all by local influences and the fear of a mistake, and latterly by the war, from openly accusing him of theft. A few months ago, however, he was arrested, charged with selling purloined books, engravings, and manuscripts, many of them to a bookseller of the town. At the trial the prisoner, a little old man of sixty-eight, resolutely denied everything, and fenced very dexterously with the questions put to him by the Judge, and the evidence of the different witnesses. But in spite of the efforts of his advocate, M. Lochaud, he was found guilty, and sentenced to four years' imprisonment. From this decision he has, however, appealed to the Court of Cassation, on account of some irregularity in the composition of the jury by whom he was tried.

SPAIN.

King Amadeus has wearied of his thorny throne. Whether discouraged by the incessant outbreaks of revolt or disheartened by political intrigues of which we have no account, he has abdicated. There was some hope at first of shaking his resolution, but the final and irrevocable step was taken on Tuesday by his Majesty sending a message to Congress. In this document he acknowledged that it was a great honour to preside over the destinies of a country, whatever its state of disorder; and affirmed that he had resolved to observe his oath and the Constitution, believing that his good faith would make amends for the errors of his inexperience. But his good will had misled him; Spain lived amid a perpetual conflict; his enemies were not aliens, but Spaniards; and, as he would not be "the King of a party" nor act illegally, he renounced the crown for himself, his sons, and heirs.

After the Message had been read in the Congress it was proposed that that body should unite with the Senate, and that the two Chambers, as the National Assembly, should assume the sovereign government of the country. Some Conservative deputies, much to the declared satisfaction of the Republicans, expressed their desire that the Chamber should act in conformity with the Constitution, and their purpose to maintain any Administration which would preserve social order and the integrity of Spain. In the subsequent joint meeting of the Senate and Congress the King's abdication was accepted unanimously, and a Commission was appointed to convey him to the frontier. Afterwards, by 236 against 32 votes, the National Assembly adopted a resolution which established the Republic and conferred all sovereign powers upon the Assembly.

On Wednesday, Senor Zorrilla having resolved to resign, a new Ministry was appointed by open vote of the Cortes; the new Cabinet, elected by about the same proportions that declared the establishment of the Republic, having Senor Figueras as its chief, and numbering among its members the well-known names of Cordova (War), the two Salmerons (Justice and Colonies), Margall (Interior), Beranger (Marine), Castelar (Foreign), Becerra (Public Works), and Echegaray (Finance). In Madrid all was quiet; and throughout Spain, according to telegrams subsequently read by Senor Figueras in the House, tranquillity prevails.

At six o'clock on Wednesday morning the King (now simply the Duke of Aosta), his wife, and their children left Madrid for Lisbon in a special train, accompanied by several Generals and other officers, and also by a regiment of infantry to serve as an escort as far as the frontier. The Portuguese Minister of Public Works and the railway officials proceeded, on Thursday morning, to Badajoz to meet the Duke. A Royal palace has been prepared at Lisbon for his reception. The Minister of Spain has proceeded to the frontier by order of his Government. The King of Portugal will meet the Duke at the railway station.

PORTUGAL.

The Chamber of Deputies has passed the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne by 53 votes against 25.

The Infanta Dona Isabel Maria is convalescent. The native subjects of Portugal at St. Paul de Loanda, on the West Coast of Africa, are in revolt. A telegram from Lisbon describes the news as serious, and adds that the Government has promptly ordered reinforcements of troops to be sent to the scene of the revolt.

ITALY.

An extradition treaty between Great Britain and Italy was signed, on the 5th inst., by Signor Visconti Venosta, the Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Sir Augustus Paget, the British Minister at Rome.

After long delay, M. de Corcelles, the new French Ambassador to the Holy See, has presented his credentials to the Pope, who received him for that purpose on Saturday.

The Italians testified their respect for the memory of the late Emperor Napoleon by holding a semi-national funeral service in his honour in the church of Santa Croce, Florence, on Saturday last.

SWITZERLAND.

Monsignor Mermillod, whose appointment by the Pope to the Vicariate-Apostolic of Geneva has been a cause of contention between the Pontifical and the Federal Governments, is to be expelled from Switzerland, by order of the Federal Council.

The Council of State of Geneva, which appears firmly resolved to oppose the dominancy of the Vatican, has resolved to stop all the salaries of the curés of the canton for three months who recently read a Pontifical brief from the pulpit without the authority of the Government. The Grand Council has, however, rejected by a large majority, a proposal for the separation of Church and State, and adopted the principle of election of ecclesiastics by the people.

HOLLAND.

The text of the report of the monetary commission has been published. After a review of the monetary systems of different countries it proposes the introduction of the gold and silver monetary system into Holland.

GERMANY.

Three weeks' mourning has been ordered at the Court of Berlin for the late Empress Dowager of Austria; and, as a mark of sympathy and respect, a ball at the British Embassy, fixed for Monday night, was postponed.

The exceptional sum which Prince Bismarck intends to spend upon fortifications and the army amounts to about £27,000,000, the great bulk of which will be on fortifications.

Exciting debates took place in the Lower Prussian House, on Friday and Saturday last, upon the subject of alleged corruption in regard to the State railway contracts. General von Roon sent a long letter to the Speaker defending the accused official, and denying, in the name of the Government, the charges made. Herr Lasker then made a long and powerful speech reaffirming his original statements, and making amazing disclosures of official corruption. The frauds are stated to amount to many hundred thousand thalers, simply in the granting of concessions for railway construction. A similar state of things is said to exist in other departments. The Minister of Commerce made an effort to rebut the accusations, and an early investigation is to be ordered.

AUSTRIA.

The Empress Caroline Augusta, widow of the Emperor Francis, died on Sunday, aged eighty-three.

Francis Joseph II. has approved the bill for electoral reform prepared by his Ministry, and the measure will forthwith be presented to the Reichsrath.

In the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet a motion for the expulsion of the Jesuits has been introduced.

AMERICA.

There is news by cable from Washington that the Senate Committee on the Louisiana election declares the return made by both the contending election boards to be illegal. It leaves the mode and manner of choosing the electors exclusively to the separate States. The Senate has passed a bill creating a Commission for distributing the amount to be paid under the Geneva award. Mr. Secretary Boutwell has recommended to Congress to pass a bill compelling the American shipping trade to use the international code of signals. A bill introduced by General Butler, providing for an increase in the salaries of the President, the members of the Cabinet, the senators and the members of Congress, has been defeated.

It is rumoured that the President has consulted with General Sheridan as to the best military positions around Salt Lake City, and that troops from the Southern States have been ordered to be held in readiness for Utah. Brigham Young's organ counsels firmness, even should martyrdom be the result.

The Georgia Legislature has voted the sum of 600,000 *dols.* to pay the interest on the State debt.

News from the West Coast of Africa states that the dispute between Oko Jumbo and Ja-Ja has been settled.

The appointment of Dr. Filippo Pulicino to be one of her Majesty's Judges for Malta is notified in the *Gazette*.

The census of the population of the Brazilian Empire, taken last August, shows that at that time the number of the people amounted to 10,095,978—1,683,864 of whom were slaves, and 250,000 aborigines.

Twelve men have been lost through the foundering of the steam-ship *Talisman*, from Hamburg to the Brazils, which sprang a leak when one hundred miles from Lisbon. The survivors, including the captain, have been brought to Weymouth by the steamer *Charles Howard*.

The first monthly report of the progress of the St. Gothard Tunnel has been published. At the end of December nearly 400 ft. had been pierced and 43 ft. of the masonry completed. About 60 ft. of the cutting at the opening of the tunnel have also been finished. During the month of December an average of 272 men had been employed on the works.

Mr. Lumley and Mr. Erskine, who represent England respectively at Brussels and Athens, have been made Companions of the Bath. The Queen has approved the appointment of Mr. C. Gavan Duffy, late chief Secretary of the Colony of Victoria, and of Mr. James Milne Wilson, late First Minister, and now President, of the Legislative Council of the Colony of Tasmania, to be Knights Bachelors.

The ship *Storm King*, 1148 tons register, 2000 tons burden, Messrs. Taylor, Bethell, and Roberts, 1, Cowper's-court, Cornhill, London, sailed from Gravesend on the 1st inst., bound for Brisbane, Queensland; captain, George Holden; surgeon-superintendent, Mr. Charles R. Woodward; matron, Mrs. Gaudin. The *Storm King* is the 112th vessel that has sailed under the land-order system of emigration and under the immediate direction of the Queensland Government Office, 32, Charing-cross, London. She carries 458 souls, divided into full-paying, remittance, assisted, and free passengers, and consisting of 220 members of families, 144 single men, and 85 single females.

The Extra Supplement.

"WINTER."

The noble beast that roams a dreary forest in the driving snow, and wades knee-deep already in the snow that has fallen, delineated by Mr. J. Wolf in his drawing engraved for our Extra Supplement, is the North American elk or moose-deer, which is the largest of the deer tribe. The elk was formerly common in some parts of Sweden and Norway, but has now become rare. Though not ill-shaped in body, the motions of this animal have a clumsy air; it does not bound or gallop, but runs with a shuffling, ambling gesture, straddling the hind legs, and tossing the head at every step. Its head is long and narrow, with asinine ears and a swollen nose, which do not add to its beauty; the throat is furnished with a pendulous gland, covered by long tufts of hair; the neck is short and stout, to bear the great weight of the immense horns, which are laid back flat when the moose runs fast. No creature of the wilderness is more shy and wary, and its keen sense of hearing often enables it to escape the pursuit of the hunters. But in winter, the season for the chase in Canada, the moose can easily be overtaken by men and dogs, after the formation of a crust of ice upon the deep snow, as the men, wearing snow-shoes, do not sink in the crust, while the large quadruped is hampered by the surface giving way under its heavy feet. We wonder if there is a lurking rifleman on the look out for this antlered forest chief, in his solitary ramble amidst the leafless trees of a north-western "Winter."

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Mr. H. Warren has resigned the presidency of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours in consequence of failing sight.

Mr. Frank Hudson, of Ludgate-hill, has been elected to the Common Council, in the room of Mr. Thomas Cotterell.

The *Globe* states that a gentleman called on Tuesday at St. Peter's Hospital for Stone, Berners-street, and left with the secretary an anonymous donation of £10,000 in notes of £1000 each.

Dr. Lyon Playfair, M.P., delivered an address to the St. Andrew Graduates' Association in London on Saturday, on "Universities in their relation to professional education."

The new rules on the subject of right of meeting in the parks, dated Feb. 10, were affixed on Wednesday morning to the notice-boards in the parks.

On Wednesday evening the annual distribution of prizes to the successful competitors amongst the Inns of Court Volunteers was made by the Secretary of State for War.

The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress gave a banquet on Tuesday, in the Egyptian Hall of the Mansion House, to the representatives in the Court of Common Council of nine of the City wards and other guests. The company numbered 200.

At the dinner of the London Association of Foremen Engineers and Draughtsmen, which took place at the City Terminus Hotel last Saturday evening, donations to the amount of £200 to the superannuation fund were announced.

A meeting was held, on Monday evening, at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, at which the objects and principles of the International Christian League were explained, and it was decided to form a metropolitan branch.

On the motion of Dr. Saunders, seconded by Mr. R. N. Philipps, LL.D., F.S.A., the Corporation of London, at their meeting on Thursday, adopted resolutions declaring their library to be hereafter a free public library.

Last Saturday the Rev. R. J. Simpson, the energetic Rector of St. Clement Danes, opened a working men's hall in Houghton-street, Clare-market. It is a thoroughly comfortable building, and the library already consists of 800 well-selected volumes. The subscription is merely nominal.

A dramatic entertainment by gentlemen amateurs took place at the Victoria Hall, Bayswater, last week, in aid of the funds of the East London Hospital for Children. It was numerously attended, and proved a decided success, both in an artistic and a financial point of view. The proceeds amount to about £30.

The committee for the School of Cookery in London, in connection with the International Exhibition, has resolved to have one hundred recipes prepared for cooking in the best way one hundred dishes particularly suited to all classes with incomes not exceeding £500 a year; such dishes to be the subject of demonstration in the school.

The Artists' Society held at their rooms, Edward-place, Langham-place, last Saturday, one of those pleasant réunions at which, to speak figuratively, the sister arts of music and painting combine for the amusement of the members and their friends. The attendance was large, and comprised many persons of distinction in literature and art.

At the meeting of the Society of Arts on Wednesday evening—Admiral Ommaney, R.N., in the chair—the further consideration of the three Channel-passage vessels now prominently before the public was continued before an important gathering, the speeches and discussions being as full of animation and humour as they were of scientific knowledge.

A conference from the southern counties on Tuesday met at the Cannon-street Hotel for the purpose of considering questions connected with the disestablishment of the Church, the amendment of the English Education Act, and Irish University reform. Mr. J. Heywood presided. In the evening a public meeting in support of the principle of religious equality was held in Finsbury Chapel—Mr. Illingworth, M.P., in the chair.

Mr. A. H. Hill read to the members of the Social Science Association, on Monday night, a paper on the labour question. Taking ignorance as the primary cause of the overstocking of the labour market, he thought another evil was the want of organisation for facilitating the supply and demand. A great deal was also due to the poor laws, which, as they now existed, blunted and paralysed much of the activity of the country.

At a meeting of gentlemen (principally members of Parliament) held yesterday week at the Bridge House Hotel, London Bridge, presided over by Lord Monson, it was unanimously agreed that the testimonial to Mr. Locke King, M.P., in the form of a lifesized portrait of the hon. gentleman, should be presented on Wednesday, March 25, at a banquet to be given in honour of the occasion at Croydon.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers in workhouses, last week was 37,055, and that 77,365 received outdoor relief, making a total of 114,420. This, compared with the years 1872, 1871, and 1870, shows a decrease of 10,336, 49,920, and 53,671 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 642, of whom 483 were men, 123 women, and 31 children under sixteen.

Presiding, on Wednesday, at a meeting of the special committee formed by the Charity Organisation Society to consider the improvement of the dwellings of the poor in London, the Lord Mayor said that one company alone had spent £150,000 for the object, that other funds were still available, and that it should be made obligatory to set apart sites for new dwelling-houses in lieu of any that might be removed for improvements. Many other practical speeches were made.

The sixth meeting of the present session of the Royal Geographical Society was held on Monday evening last—Sir H. C. Rawlinson, president, in the chair. A paper, by Mr. C. R. Markham, "On Discoveries East of Spitzbergen and Approaches towards the North Pole on the Spitzbergen Meridians," occupied nearly the whole evening, and led to a discussion in which Captain Sherard Osborn, the Netherlands Minister, Admiral Collinson, Mr. Lamont, Captain Wells, R.N., and others joined.

During the past two months the officers of the Fishmongers' Company have seized at Billingsgate thirty-four tons of fish as unfit for human food. The quantity consisted of 5100 dabs, 6109 haddocks, 1100 gurnets, 4190 herrings, 494 cod, 24 brill, 100 hake, 257 lobsters, 22,626 plaice, four salmon, 80,800 smelts, 572 soles, 903 thornbacks, 142 trout, 8 turbot, and 1860 whiting; and in addition one barrel of capeling, one bushel of mussels and two of sprats, 280 gallons of shrimps, and 500lb. of eels.

The second annual meeting of the members of the Post Office Orphan Home Institution was held, last week, in the library of the Eastern Central District Office, under the presidency of Mr. Thomas Boucher, Controller-General, Post Office. The auditors' report gave general satisfaction, and the receipts for the year amounted to £2532. During the last half year four children have been taken charge of by the institution and placed out—two girls at a school at Chiswick, one with foster parents at Tottenham, and one boy at a school at Battersea. The members include all sorters and letter-carriers in the United Kingdom who choose to pay 5s. per annum.

A conference on the subject of local taxation has been held under the auspices of the Social Science Association—Lord Napier and Ettrick presiding. The discussion was opened by Mr. J. L. Corrance, who read a paper on the Report of the American Commission of 1870-1. In reviewing the various schemes of readjustment propounded he specialised national rates, Government subventions, and division of rates between landlord and tenant. As practical reforms he recommended the assessment of all hereditaments on gross instead of net value, assessment of houses on only two thirds of the rack rent, and the application of State subsidies to such objects of general use as gaols, highways, lunatic asylums, justice, education, and health.

The fifty-second annual meeting of the governors and supporters of the Charing-cross Hospital was held, on Wednesday, at the board-room of the hospital—Mr. H. Bosanquet (treasurer) in the chair. The report showed that during the past year 1362 in-patients and 15,928 out-patients had been under treatment, including 5502 cases of accident and emergency. Of this number 3977 were received with letters of recommendation and 13,316 without. The report referred in terms of approval to the Hospital-Sunday movement; thanked the Lady Superior and Sisters of St. John's House for their valuable services as nurses in the hospital; and expressed an opinion that the out-patient system was not abused to the extent that had been alleged. The legacies received during the year amounted to £4594, and included £2000 from Mr. P. Oak and £1000 from Miss Forster. The total income for the year from all sources had been £9934, and the expenditure £8101, being £700 more than in 1871. The invested fund was £20,000.

The effects of the increased cold weather are again shown in the Registrar-General's return for last week. The death-rate in London was 24 per 1000, a higher rate than has prevailed since August last. The number of deaths registered was 1554, which was 106 below the average. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory organs and phthisis, which in the ten weeks ending Jan. 25 averaged 411, rose to 465 and 615 in the past two weeks; the number for last week had increased 50 per cent upon the ten weeks' average, the increase in the fatal cases of bronchitis alone being equal to 80 per cent. Persons suffering from old organic diseases, such as cancer, gout, phthisis, apoplexy (from brain disease), bronchitis, asthma, and heart and liver diseases, were cut off in considerable numbers by the cold. The deaths by diarrhoea also exceeded the average. There were 2 deaths from smallpox, 3 from measles, 7 from scarlet fever, 4 from diphtheria, 48 from whooping-cough, 24 from different forms of fever, 23 from diarrhoea, and 7 more or less directly referred to "exposure to cold." The mean temperature was 32.9 deg., and 5.4 deg. below the average. The coldest day was Sunday, the 2nd inst., when the mean was 29.0 deg., and the deficiency 8.7 deg.

The Metropolitan Board of Works has directed the following alterations to be made in the names of streets within the metropolitan district:—Victoria-road, leading from Lausanne-road to Dennett's-road, Peckham, will be re-named Mona-road; Hooper's-court, near Blacklands-street, Chelsea, to be called Blacklands-court; the thoroughfare running from Elvaston-place to Queen's-gate-terrace, Kensington, to be called Gore-street; Park-road, Bow, to be re-named Parnell-road, the subsidiary names abolished, and the houses re-numbered; the whole line of thoroughfare extending from Bedford-square to Jamaica-street, Mile-end Old Town, known as John-street and Clark-street, to be re-named Clark-street; Chapel-street and Chapel-place, Clapham, to be incorporated under the name of Lingham-street; George-street, Green Hundred-road, Camberwell, to be called Trimby-street; Hugh-street West, Pimlico, to be incorporated with Hugh-street, under the latter name; the houses in Junction-road, Holloway-road, will be re-numbered from Holloway-road up to the vacant spaces on either side. The subsidiary names will be abolished and the houses re-numbered in Overton-road, Brixton; the Grove, Clapham-road; Bird-in-Bush and Naylor-roads, Peckham. Montague-street, Portman-square, will not be re-named Berkeley-house-gardens. Convent-gardens, Kensington, will not be re-named Kensington Park-grove. No alteration, at present, will be made in the name of Old Fish-street-hill. Little St. James-street will not be re-named Bridgewater-place. A number of suggested alterations in the names of streets are at present under the consideration of the Building Act Committee of the Board.

Vice-Admiral the Hon. G. F. Hastings, C.B., was, on Tuesday, appointed Commander-in-Chief at the Nore, vice Admiral Eliot, promoted.

Two composite screw gun-boats, the *Zephyr* and the *Ariel*, were launched at Chatham on Tuesday afternoon. Both vessels are 125 ft. in length, and each is intended to carry a complement of sixty officers and men, their armaments being two 64 and two 20 pounders. They are of very light draught, and are intended for operations in shallow rivers and harbours.

SKETCHES OF BERLIN.

Before the recent war Berlin, a place out of the usual route of Continental travel, attracted scarcely any tourists, except those who were proceeding to St. Petersburg, on the road to which it is situated. With the English abroad it was in no repute as a place of residence, although, besides offering cheap education of the best quality and various public amusements, its thoroughfares were spacious, its public buildings numerous and handsome, and its art-collections of the first rank. Our fellow-countrymen, bent on establishing themselves in Northern Germany, invariably gave the preference to Hanover. But since Berlin has become the capital of the new German Empire, and the seat of Government for the first military power on the Continent, a wider interest is attached to it, and a greater curiosity prevails regarding it. With the view of satisfying this change in opinion, we intend presenting our readers, from time to time, with pictures of Berlin life, from the pencils of Berlin artists—pictures which, embracing the widest range, will exhibit the life of the Prussian capital in all its manifold phases. As the seat of Government of a vast empire as well as of an important kingdom, its legislative assemblies will not be overlooked; nor will its striking military displays be ignored. Its commerce will be shown along the Spree and at the Exchange; its traffic and busy life in its crowded thoroughfares and its market-places; while its idle, sunshiny outdoor existence will be depicted in the glades of the Thiergarten; in the avenues of Unter den Linden, in the gardens of Potsdam, and around the fountains of Sans Souci. Its rigid system of compulsory education, its incomparable fire-brigade, its law and police courts, its improved methods of prison discipline, its new mode of reforming criminals, its night refuges, and the haunts of its dangerous classes, will alike furnish subjects for illustration. The amusements of all ranks of Berlin society will, moreover, be made a special feature of this series, including the popular theatres, the beer-gardens, the skating and hand-sleighting on the Spree, the Straulaner Fischzug, the Christmas market on the Schloss-Platz, the Aquarium, the Zoological Gardens, the dancing-salons, and the beer-cellars.

The subject we commence with is the crowd of curious who flock to the Berlin Museum on the Sunday afternoon. Prussia, although a Protestant country, and one where the Sabbath is duly observed, does not hesitate to throw open all its art-galleries to those whose only holiday is the Sunday after the morning Church service is over. Then a tide of pedestrians from all quarters of the city, and from its more populous environs, sets in the direction of the Lustgarten, on the northern side of which, directly facing the historic old château, the entrance to the museum—up a broad flight of steps and under a vast Ionic colonnade decorated with frescoes by Cornelius—is situated. Tradespeople with their families, artisans with their wives, young clerks and shopmen with their sweethearts, factory hands from the suburbs, villagers from the outskirts, soldiers belonging to the garrison, and students attending the University, throng the halls and galleries of both the old and new museums, which, communicating, form one magnificent collection, in the inexhaustible contents of which the motley crowd ever find something new to interest them. First of all there is a noble gallery of paintings, comprising examples of all the schools from the fifteenth to the eighteenth centuries, admirably classified, and including numerous chefs-d'œuvre of early Flemish, German, and Italian art, and something like half a score of Raphaels; a collection of classic and mediæval sculpture; separate museums of Egyptian, Etruscan, Roman, and Northern antiquities; reproductions in plaster of all the grand masterpieces of antique sculpture, rigidly classified and tastefully grouped in separate salons decorated with appropriate mural paintings; besides reproductions of chefs-d'œuvre of the Middle Ages and the Renaissance, and of various modern works. The Museum also contains a most interesting ethnological collection, numerous historical curiosities, architectural models, antique artistic furniture, specimens of ancient painted glass, bronzes, repoussé, and other art-examples of metal-work, carvings in wood and ivory, enamels, medals, models in wax, and every variety of glass and ceramic ware, besides copies in tapestry of the cartoons of Raphael, and a valuable collection of prints and drawings. The Berlin Museum is, in a measure, our National Gallery and British and South Kensington Museums under a single roof. It boasts, however, of one attraction to which neither of the above can lay claim—a series of admirable frescoes by Kaulbach, including half a dozen gigantic and noble works, masterpieces alike of conception, design, and execution, which throw the poor performances now peeling off the walls of our Houses of Parliament very far into the shade.

PORTRAIT OF MISS BOWLES,
BY SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS.

This Portrait belongs to a numerous, and perhaps the most delightful, class of Sir Joshua's works. The love of the bachelor painter for children is well known, and no artist has caught their fresh beauty and naïve graces so happily. An anecdote is told of the example we have engraved from Sir Richard Wallace's collection at the Bethnal-green Museum in Leslie and Taylor's "Life and Times of Sir Joshua Reynolds," which is too pleasant to omit; and it will serve as the best accompaniment to our Engraving. "It was," says Mr. Leslie, who is speaking in this year [1775, when Sir Joshua was fifty-two years of age] that Reynolds painted the picture, now in the collection of the Marquis of Hertford, of a beautiful child (Miss Bowles) sitting on the ground and making a dog very uncomfortable by hugging its neck; a matchless work, that would have immortalised him had he never painted anything else. The father and mother of the little girl intended she should sit to Romney. Sir George Beaumont, however, from whom I received the story, advised them to employ Sir Joshua. 'But his pictures fade.' 'No matter, take the chance. Even a faded picture from Reynolds will be the finest thing you can have. Ask him to dine with you, and let him become acquainted with her.' The advice was taken; the little girl was placed beside Sir Joshua at the dessert, where he amused her so much with stories and tricks that she thought him the most charming man in the world. He made her look at something distant from the table and stole her plate; then he pretended to look for it; then contrived that it should come back to her without her knowing how. The next day she was delighted to be taken to his house, where she sat down with a face full of glee, the expression of which he caught at once, and never lost. And the affair turned out every way happily, for the picture did not fade, and has till now escaped alike the inflictions of time or of the ignorant among cleaners." A note in the margin informs us that Sir Joshua received fifty guineas for this picture. The late Marquis of Hertford gave upwards of 1000 guineas for it.

Baron Crofton has been chosen by a majority of votes to succeed the late Baron Clarina in the House of Lords as a temporal peer of Ireland.





"LOVE ME, LOVE MY DOG" (MISS BOWLES), BY SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS.
FROM SIR RICHARD WALLACE'S COLLECTION.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

If a judgment can be formed of the eventualities of the Session which has just commenced, it is that it is likely to be a particularly do-nothing one. Paradoxical as it may appear, this opinion is founded on the fact that the "Order book" of the House of Commons is loaded with such a mass of inchoate bills and motions, coming chiefly from private members, that it is simply impossible that a third of them can be even touched, far less accomplished. It is more than probable that the majority of these amateur legislators are under the influence of a consciousness that within a few weeks they may have to appear before their constituents, and, therefore, they are only making capital for the hustings by putting forth a show of creative legislative power, such as it may be, in each of them. The Government also seems not without a sense of the possibility of a dissolution, and have made their programme small, declining to deal with several questions which they were expected to take up, and, moreover, palpably concentrating their time and energies on the Irish University Education Bill, which is the crucial measure on which the future, brief or long, of the Session depends. However, the grave prospect before them has not prevented members of the Lower House from indulging in what is called Parliamentary playfulness, and to a great extent amusing themselves. The key-note was struck by Mr. Disraeli on the opening night, who, probably intending to show that his powers were undiminished, began to emit flashes of wit and humour, in the very first sentence of his speech. Never was he in a happier vein, and the interest which he produced was perhaps enhanced by a slight feeling of surprise, which, by-the-by, has been laid down to be the first element of laughter. At the close of his address he adopted for a moment a tone of pathos, and apparently meant really to conclude with the last words of the Royal Speech, that the blessing of Heaven would rest on the labours of Parliament; but when he had half sat down the spirit of fun over-mounted that of pathos; and, he added, in an inimitable "aside," and "never did we require it more," and so his finish, like his beginning, was amply garnished with laughter. The demeanour of Mr. Gladstone was subdued, his utterances were conciliatory to everyone; and if one was called on, say in a word, to say what particular influence was upon him, a tendency to somnolency was predominant.

It was a long first night, as compared with those of many previous Sessions, and much was said to indicate the special subjects which were to be discussed on fitter occasions. Much that was said about the Geneva and San Juan awards was in a manner perfunctory; but there were episodes in the discussion on that matter which relieved its somewhat dullness. Evidently with large quantities of venomous humour laid on, Mr. Vernon Harcourt fell upon Mr. Lowe, and tried to scarify him, because of remarks made about the Geneva affair, and more especially about the Chief Justice of England, to criticise whom seemed to be, in Mr. Harcourt's view, a height of audacity to which even he could not attain. As to Mr. Lowe, he confessed and avoided in his most slippery way, but somehow he did not come to a blunt confession that he had changed the opinions he expressed in the speech at Glasgow on which he was arraigned. Early that first evening Mr. Rylands, with a sweet smile, had given notice of vote of censure on Mr. Ayrton touching the rules under the Parks Act; and this notwithstanding that previously Mr. Bruce had intimated that the obnoxious regulations were about to disappear. It might from this have been gathered that Mr. Ayrton was made safe, and that he was helped considerably in keeping up the unembarrassed front and the confident expression in his face which was observable. Still it was a surprise when, on Monday evening at an early hour, Mr. Bruce suddenly produced the new rules and asked to be allowed to read them. At once all the regular opponents of the Parks Bill bristled up; and Mr. Bernal Osborne, who had in the previous sittings been apparently trying to get up some sour facetiousness, but with little success, blurted out something about "order" and "no notice." He was, however, courageously snubbed by the Speaker, and the matter went on sharply and with a certain confusedness. Primarily there was Mr. Rylands, seeming as if he desired to play the magnanimous towards the Chief Commissioner of Works, whom he obviously considered to be utterly crushed down and superseded in his function, and therefore an object of pity on whom he would not press; and so he would withdraw his motion of censure. At the last moment, however, the natural prevailed over the factitious man, and with a leer he added, because the Government had censured him already. Just in a parenthesis it may be mentioned that immense mirth was created when, during the reading of the new rules and the definition of the limits within which public meetings might be held, it appeared that care had been taken that the fiery park orators should have the powder-magazine well on one of their flanks.

In due time Mr. Vernon Harcourt presented himself, with a pseudo-benign expression on his countenance, and, in his most measured tones and his most sarcastic emphasis, pronounced a series of what may be called humorous imprecations on Mr. Ayrton, the Parks Bill, and all legislation in restraint of that personal liberty which he would seemingly desire to be slightly tempered with license; and he concluded his disagreeably effective speech with an epigram, which, like most of the brilliancy of the speech, had about it a suspicion of previous construction and polish; for it is not unreasonable to suppose that he was ready with an oration whenever the parks question came on, and so was not taken by surprise on its sudden advent then. Anon arose the so-supposed snubbed, crushed, superseded, humbled Chief Commissioner of Works, and in five minutes dispersed to the winds all notions of his having been subdued. In sarcasm and in sarcastic humour he measured himself with his principal antagonist, and gave back twit for twit, and railing for railing, saying things which went deep into Mr. Harcourt's sensibilities. That gentleman could not conceal how the stabs tortured, he could scarcely conceal his writhing, and more than once he rose to interpose. But by that time the whole House had been carried away by Mr. Ayrton, even Mr. Gladstone was laughing and cheering, and every attempt to interrupt was summarily put down, and he proceeded, not only with vigorous retort, but skilful and powerful argument, to show that he personally had not been in the least humiliated by the substitution of another set of park rules for his own. Amongst his points subtle was the suggestion that when Mr. Harcourt had a little official experience he would understand what the duty of officials was, and scathing was the way in which he declared that he would prefer to quit this life rather than exist under the philosophical, which, he implied, was an unrestrained and disorderly system that Mr. Harcourt desired to inaugurate. In a word, Mr. Ayrton was eminently master of the situation; and he not only effectually shut up the debate, but has rendered any other on the subject impossible.

Some feeble attempts at reorganising the mode of carrying on the business of the House have only tended to bring out, obviously, that the feeling on this subject is, that in the fifth Session of a Parliament things of this sort had better be left alone.

PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Yesterday week Earl Granville, in reply to a question from the Earl of Carnarvon, regretted that there was no extradition treaty existing between Spain and this country, but said that the Governments were at the present time engaged in the negotiation of such a treaty. The Lord Chancellor gave notice that he should introduce a bill for the purpose of instituting a Supreme Court of Judicature.

On Monday Lord Belmore, late Lieutenant-Governor of Queensland, moved for some returns of the South Sea slave traffic, and made some remarks on the subject. Lord Kimberley, promising the desired information, gave encouraging reports as to the results already obtained by Government interference to put down the trade.

Lord Buckhurst, on Tuesday, brought in a bill to regulate traffic and prevent accidents on railways; Lord Poltimore brought up the Queen's gracious answer to the Address; and Lord Granville, on a question by the Earl of Lauderdale, gave assurance that the San Juan boundary would now be determined.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

A large number of notices of motions were submitted yesterday week, referring, among other subjects, to Queen's College (Ireland), the malt tax, representative peers, and income tax. The more important questions put and answered had reference to the apprehension of suspected criminals and the coal supply. Mr. Lyttelton brought up the Committee's report on the Address, upon which there ensued a miscellaneous discussion, the American arbitrations receiving most criticism. Being interrogated on the subject, Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen denied that Canada would suffer under the Treaty of Washington, or that her population desired to sever their connection with England. Sir M. Lopes expressed his satisfaction that local taxation was to be dealt with. Replying to various hon. members, Mr. Gladstone could not say whether the Government could this Session propose further sanitary legislation. He assured Sir M. Lopes that the Local Taxation Bill would be attended to, but more important measures would have preference. Mr. Gladstone added that the French Commercial Treaty would not be ratified before being presented to the House. The Address was then agreed to. A number of bills were subsequently introduced, including one by Mr. Craufurd for the amendment of the poor laws in Scotland, and another by Sir D. Wedderburn for the abolition of the law of hypothec. There were also introduced Mr. Trevelyan's Franchise Equalisation Bill, Mr. Morgan's Burial Bill, Mr. Fawcett's Trinity College Tests Bill, Sir W. Lawson's Permissive Bill, Sir T. Chambers's Marriage Affinity Bill, and Mr. Bright's Woman Suffrage Bill. Mr. W. H. Smith moved an address to the Crown to suspend the Endowed Schools Commissioners' Grey-coat Hospital scheme; but the motion was rejected by 64 to 20.

Mr. Torr, the new member for Liverpool, took his seat on Monday. Mr. Disraeli gave notice that on the second reading of Mr. Morgan's Burials Bill he should move the rejection of that measure. Mr. Bruce laid before the House a new code of rules for the regulation of the public parks, in room of those which were framed last year by Mr. Ayrton. The new rules provide that no addresses shall be delivered within certain limits or for an illegal purpose, and that the meetings which are permitted shall not be so held as to interfere with the proper enjoyment of the parks by the public. Mr. Rylands, who had given notice of a vote of censure on Mr. Ayrton, found the new code so much to his liking that he withdrew his resolution. Mr. Vernon Harcourt pointed out that the course taken by the Government amounted to a censure upon the First Commissioner of Works. Mr. Ayrton ably defended himself; and Mr. Bruce declined to promise that the penalties incurred by Mr. Bailey and others who had ostentatiously violated the law should be remitted. The Crown, however, would not seek to recover from Mr. Bailey the costs of the appeal to a superior court. The Local Government Supplemental Bill was read the second time. Mr. C. Fortescue brought in a bill for making better provision for carrying into effect the Railway and Canal Traffic Act of 1854. It proposed to appoint a committee of leading and trustworthy men to administer the law under the Act, and to make through rates compulsory. After some comments had been made upon the bill, Mr. Fortescue added that it was intended to propose a resolution referring all the railway amalgamation bills of the present Session to a Select Committee, composed of members of both Houses. Mr. Lowe proposed that on Mondays, on the order for going into Committee of Supply, the House should go into Committee at once, without any preliminary motions or speeches, as was done last year. Sir Selwin-Ibbetson proposed, as an amendment, to refer to a Select Committee the whole question of facilitating public business. After a debate, a division was taken, when the motion was carried by 148 against 78. The Committee on East Indian finance was nominated. Leave was given to Mr. Ayrton to bring in a bill for the removal of the Mint to a new site; to Mr. Plimsoll, a bill to provide for the survey of certain shipping, and to prevent overloading; and to Mr. Lopes a bill to amend the laws respecting the rating of mine dues in England and Wales.

On Tuesday Mr. Jacob Bright presented a petition from 10,000 women of Manchester in favour of female suffrage; Lord Otho Fitzgerald communicated the Royal reply to the Address; Mr. Miall gave notice of his intention to move that, for certain specified reasons, the Churches of England and Scotland should cease to be established by law; Lord John Manners made a futile attempt to secure a holiday on Tuesday evenings by limiting the House's work on that day to the hours between two and seven; and Mr. Forster, after some desultory discussion, obtained the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the operation of the Endowed Schools Act. Leave was given to Mr. Mundella to bring in a bill to amend the Factory Acts by reducing the hours of labour of children and young persons by continuing "half time" until children should have attained the age of fourteen, and by abolishing the exemption in favour of children working in silk factories; to Mr. C. Gilpin, a bill to abolish capital punishment; to Mr. James Howard, a bill for the improvement of the relations between landlord and tenant in England; to Sir R. Anstruther, a bill for the abolition of tolls and pontages in Scotland, and to provide for the maintenance of roads and bridges by assessment; to Mr. Samuelson, a bill to facilitate the extension of the limits of municipal boroughs; to Mr. Wheelhouse, a bill to amend the law respecting the liability of innkeepers; to Mr. T. Hughes, a bill to amend the law relating to industrial schools; and to Mr. Trevelyan, a bill to extend the household suffrage to counties, and otherwise to amend the law relating to the representation of the people in Scotland.

The larger portion of Wednesday's sitting was devoted to the discussion of Sir Thomas Chambers's sturdy annual, the bill legalising marriage with a deceased wife's sister. In moving the second reading, Sir T. Chambers reminded the House that, during the past twenty-four years, out of sixty-six divisions on the measure, sixty-three had been favourable to it. Mr. Beresford-Hope moved the rejection of

the bill; but on a division, after considerable discussion, the second reading was carried by 126 against 87. With the assent of the Government, the bill to amend the Married Women's Property Act of 1870, with regard to the liability of a husband for the ante-nuptial debts of the wife, was read the second time without division; and the Select Committee on the game laws of the United Kingdom was re-appointed. Leave was given to Mr. Wheelhouse to bring in a bill to facilitate the education of blind and deaf-mute children; and to Dr. Brewer for a bill to repeal the fifty-fifth section of the Metropolitan Building Act, so far as it relates to the slaughtering of animals or cattle for human food.

An unusually large House assembled at four o'clock, on Thursday, with the view of securing timely accommodation for hearing the address of the First Minister of the Crown on the subject of his proposed scheme for University education in Ireland. Mr. Gladstone, soon after five o'clock, rose to make his statement amid the breathless attention of all present. Having reviewed the several plans that had been suggested and the difficulties of dealing satisfactorily with the question, he declared that the Government declined to have anything to do with a denominational system of education in Ireland; neither could they take any steps with the view of establishing another University in Dublin. Neither could they assent to the affiliation of a college there to the Queen's University. The Government, however, felt that they had a religious grievance to redress, and they were determined, if possible, to do so. He had no hesitation in saying that the exclusion of any class of the people of Ireland from complete academical training and degrees in the University of Dublin on the ground of religious belief was most unjust, and demanded Legislative interference. Having given an elaborate history of the foundation of the University of Dublin and Trinity College, dating the first attempts at establishment from the year 1320—that establishment was not thoroughly effected in its present form until 1590—the right hon. gentleman stated his proposals to be in effect as follow:—That the Dublin University was to be made a more national University; Galway College to be abolished; Cork and Belfast Colleges, however, to be continued, under certain modifications; the Roman Catholic College and the Magee College to be merged in the University of Dublin and special provision to be made for their government. The governing body to be elected in a particular way. Parliament, for a period of ten years, to have the control. Provision to be made for students not matriculated in any college. The alumni of other colleges to be admitted freely to the benefits of the University, which is to have four additional colleges, two of them to be Roman Catholic ones. Mr. Gladstone, having entered into a variety of other details, concluded by moving for leave to introduce his bill. After a brief discussion, the motion was agreed to, and the bill brought in and read the first time.

A new Stock Exchange is to be built at Glasgow, at a cost of £25,000.

The appointment of Messrs. John Macleod, Robert James Muir, and Charles Erskine Vertue to be three of her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools for Scotland is gazetted.

A meeting was held at Aldershot yesterday week with the view of inducing the National Rifle Association to hold the Easter Monday Review at that place.

The National Agricultural Labourers' Union denies that it in any way identifies itself with the movement for sending emigrants to Brazil, and affirms that it long since prohibited its agents from taking part in its promotion.

Our Illustration, last week, of the burning of the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich was drawn partly from a sketch by Major Gaisford, partly from a photograph of the ruins taken by Mr. W. Copp, photographer to the Royal Artillery Institution.

Paul May, the young German who some months ago was tried in London for the murder of a companion named Nagel, both having resolved to commit suicide, has been convicted of embezzlement by the Criminal Court of Berlin, and sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment.

On Wednesday the annual winter entertainment was given to about 600 of the patients in the asylum at Colney-hatch. The great hall had been very tastefully decorated by the attendants and patients, some of whom take a very great interest and pride in painting designs and making the flags for these festive gatherings. The programme was one of unusual variety, and several well-known artists kept the audience in constant merriment for nearly two hours.

An order of the French Director-General of Customs directs that the exemption as to the articles carried in the hands of passengers, under the law of Jan. 22, 1872, by which every package entering or leaving France is liable to a duty of ten centimes, will in future be extended to all packages belonging to passengers or emigrants; and that, as regards the clearance of merchandise in transit, importation and exportation shall be considered as one operation, and accordingly the tax shall be imposed at the port of entry only.

The official despatches with Russia on the subject of Central Asia have been published. They range in date from Oct. 17 of last year to the 31st of the past month. In the despatch of the latter date Prince Gortschakoff states that the divergence in the views of the two Governments related to the frontiers assigned to the dominions of Shere Ali that included within them Badakshan and Wakhan, which the Russian Government regarded as enjoying a certain independence. Considering, however, the difficulty experienced in establishing the facts in all their details, Russia does not refuse to accept the line of boundary laid down by England.

The establishment of gun-boats for coast defence, to be worked by volunteer artillerymen, is the subject of a pamphlet by Major W. T. Johnson, of Llandudno, which has just appeared, with two cleverly-drawn illustrations—one of them representing, in contrast to the behaviour of the gun-boats, a squadron of turret-ships rolling fearfully while fighting in a rough sea. The Major, it is likely, may not be taken for an authority on naval matters; but he seems to have studied the military problem of the best means to prevent an invasion, and he has personally explored the shores of Great Britain with this object in view. His proposals seem, at least, to deserve attention.

The following are declared by the Civil Service Commissioners the successful candidates in the recent open competition for entrance into the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, in order of merit:—W. A. Cameron, A. E. Wrottesley, S. M. Rogers, S. D. Cleave, W. H. Darby, H. W. Pearce, J. M. Simpson, R. A. G. Harrison, J. O. Hodgson, E. S. May, A. C. McDonald, C. S. B. Parsons, J. W. Stirling, G. E. Giles, J. R. H. Allen, A. H. Mason, O. Rowe, W. A. Urquhart, R. E. Boothby, W. F. Philpotts, H. E. Tyler, A. R. Anernum, R. Winyard, C. M. T. Western, A. W. Mitchell, G. S. Baynes, G. H. Chippen-dall, B. Duff, H. O. Piers, H. Appleton, B. Burton, W. F. L. Lindsay, C. A. Montanaro, Sir G. V. Thomas, Bart., E. Nash, A. C. Hansard, J. E. Dickie, W. E. L. Balfour, H. E. S. Abbott, and E. A. Burrows.

NEW BOOKS.

A very handsome publication, in bound half-volumes, of quarto size, finely printed on the best paper, with six hundred wood-engravings and a series of maps, has been twice noticed in this Journal. We mean that of M. Paul Marcey's *Journey Across South America* (Blackie and Son). Its third half-volume, containing 278 pages, has lately been issued. The adventurous and accomplished French traveller, in what he calls the eighth, ninth, and tenth "stages" of his long journey from the Pacific to the Atlantic coast, makes his way from Tumbuya to Sarayacu, thence to Tierra Blanca, and from the last-named place to Nauta. We suspect that, to ninety-nine out of a hundred of our readers, these names are utterly strange, as they were to us before opening this book. They are in Peru, belonging to some parts of the great inland plain through which the Ucayali flows northward to join the Marañon, or Upper Amazon, in about the 74th degree of west longitude, and five or ten degrees south of the Equator. What M. Paul Marcey tells us of the scenery and natural history, especially the botany and zoology, of this tropical region, is quite worth knowing; but we find still better food of intelligent curiosity in his anecdotes of the human tribes, not forgetting the Spaniards and half-caste people at the missionary stations, whom he frequently met in his travels. At the monastic settlement of Sarayacu, which during the last eighty years has exercised, we doubt not, a beneficial influence over the native race, he was hospitably entertained, and there learnt many remarkable details of their life. His own cleverness, in various ways, is a constant theme in which he chiefly delights; and his right to this will not be denied.

A large store of entertaining knowledge is provided in the broad pages of *Illustrated Travels* (Cassell, Petter, and Galpin); this being a magazine of select passages in the history of geographical discovery and adventure, edited by Mr. H. W. Bates, an experienced and learned person in that department. It is illustrated by a great number of engravings, and appears to be light and pleasant reading. The best method of indicating the contents of this volume will be to give an alphabetical list of the countries and places described. They are, in such order of enumeration, the following:—Albania, Andalusia, Anlaman Isles, Behring's Strait, Bombay, Borneo, Ceylon, Dahomey, Dzungaria (in Central Asia), Florida, India, Lazestan (near the Caucasus), Madagascar, Mexico, Ophir (supposed), Persia, Rio de Janeiro, Silesia, South Africa, Trichinopoly, Trombetas, the Vaal River and the Yellowstone. Besides the visits to those widely-distant places, we read here of the exploits of Livingstone, and other personal matters, which add to the varied interests of this geographical miscellany. It goes all over the globe.

In spite of the numerous books of travel, there are still many portions of our earth's surface of which the general reader has no distinct idea. Let him try a guess at the whereabouts of *Kulu*, the *Silver Country of the Vazeers*. He may, perhaps, be able, in his conjectures, so far to approach the truth as to infer, from the sound of the name "Vazeers," that the locality is one somewhere bordering on Hindostan. But if he would obtain a more precise acquaintance with this argentiferous region, he must consult a clear and concise account of it, written by Mr. J. Calvert, of the Institute of Civil Engineers, and published by Messrs. E. and F. N. Spon (Charing-cross). *Kulu* is a valley of the Himalayas, about 115 miles north of Simla; and the Vazeeri Rupi is an upland district of *Kulu*, traversed by the Parbutti river, with an area of 677 square miles, and a population of only 3000; while the whole territory of *Kulu* has 46,000 souls, handsome barbarians, who worship a devil-god, as Mr. Calvert assures us, and whose manners and customs are peculiar in other respects. The historical antiquities of *Kulu* are briefly noticed. The fact of most urgent practical importance, however, is that the country is worthy of "exploitation," as well as of exploration, for the sake of its mineral wealth, especially the rich veins of silver-bearing lead and those of copper. Mr. Calvert gives much detailed information upon this subject. His book is adorned with some coloured lithographs of scenery and costumed figures, executed in a pleasing style.

The second volume of *Cassell's History of the War between France and Germany*, written by Mr. Edmund Ollier, begins with the campaign on the Loire, in December, 1870, and relates the siege of Paris. It brings the narrative to a close with the arrangements made, in the summer of 1872, for the earlier payment of the enormous money fine levied upon France by the terms of peace agreed to in February, 1871. It thereby includes the whole unhappy story of the insurgent Commune in Paris, from the first outbreak, on March 18, after the peace with the Germans, through the dreadful scenes of civil warfare and massacre that ensued, to the reconquest of the capital by the French army at the end of May, with the burning of the Tuileries and Hôtel de Ville. Mr. Ollier gives a perfectly fair and truthful account of these transactions; and the tone of his comments upon them is that of a sober zeal for the highest interests of humanity, with a sincere compassion for the erring of both parties, but with a determination to let the responsibility for every wrongful act be placed where it is justly due. By the consistency and orderly progression of his statements, as well as the clear and correct style in which he writes, this work claims some regard for its literary merits. But its more conspicuous feature, as published in cheap weekly or monthly numbers, has been the abundance of wood engravings, illustrative of the late war. The second volume contains more than 200; the first volume had a larger number. Some omissions in the course of the history are faithfully repaired by detached statements forming an appendix to the entire work.

To readers who love the social and literary reminiscences of a hundred years ago, which are indispensable for the proper enjoyment of Reynolds's and Gainsborough's portraits, we would commend Dr. Doran's pleasant volume, *A Lady of the Last Century* (Bentley). The life of Mrs. Elizabeth Montagu, one of the chief founders of the modern institution of soirees or conversation parties without cards or dancing, extended over eighty years, in the reigns of George II. and George III., ending in 1800; and this biography, containing the letters hitherto unpublished from 1761 downwards, is a lively and characteristic picture of the age. She was the clever, virtuous, and amiable wife of a wealthy country gentleman, who allowed her, being childless, to indulge her taste for the company of learned and distinguished persons, and left her a large fortune at his death. Her town house, in Hill-street, Berkeley-square, with its drawing-room decorated in the fantastic Chinese style, and her more palatial mansion of later days in Portman-square, were frequented by hundreds of accomplished men and women glad to escape the dull pretence of mutual amusement that prevailed in frivolous or convivial assemblies of that time. Along with Mrs. Montagu, as an influential patroness of this great moral reform, which she conducted with admirable tact, temper, and taste, were several other ladies, Mrs. Vesey, Mrs. Ord, and Lady Lucan, who opened their houses to the same good purpose; while some, who were of acknowledged intellectual eminence, like Mrs.

Carter and Hannah More, were associated at different periods with Mrs. Montagu in her rational pursuits. The letters she wrote, during her long, happy, and busy, yet peaceful life, to her sisters and female friends are nearly as good as Miss Mitford's, though not quite so interesting at the present day, since they deal with the affairs and characters of an age more remote from our own.

A biographical memoir of considerable interest is that of Robert and William Chambers, the two worthy brothers whose intelligence and enterprise, combining sound views and practices of business with such objects as commend themselves to an enlightened philanthropy, have done so much to spread good and cheap popular literature both in England and Scotland. Robert Chambers, who died two years ago, was the one better known as a scholar, historian, and student of natural science; but the elder brother will always be remembered in connection with their great and useful work of printing, editing, and publishing a vast amount of readable matter, suitable for entertainment as for easy instruction. The personal history of these two men, who were from boyhood closely associated together in their labours and struggles through the world, and whose mutual affection was ever strengthened by the growing reputation and prosperity which each of them had fairly deserved, is quite enough to fill a pleasant little book. Such a volume is the *Memoir of Robert Chambers, with Autobiographic Reminiscences of William Chambers*, now passing through a sixth edition. Its earlier chapters have a more peculiar interest, as they describe the queer customs and characters in their native town of Peebles sixty years since, and the methods of frugality and industry by which the brave lads contrived to eke out their scanty livelihood at Edinburgh, before they started in trade. We admire the spirit of independent industry with which they started their secondhand book-stall on the pavement of Leith-walk; but still more wonderful is the self-denial of the poor errand-boy, at the age sixteen, when he contrived to live on four shillings a week, lodging for eightpence and feeding for one shilling and ninepence. *Musam tenui militaris ardens*, as was said to the founders of the *Edinburgh Review*. It is only in the Land of Oatmeal Porridge that authors and publishers can be reared at such a small cost. All this is edifying, by way of an example of "self-help" and the prudential virtues; but there is a tone of self-commendation in the narrative which does not entirely please.

Those readable and instructive little books, published in succession every three months (by W. Blackwood and Sons), which provide a critical and historical analysis of *Ancient Classics for English Readers*, are well worth their small cost, and the little space they fill upon a shelf. Homer, Herodotus, Xenophon, Æschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides, with Aristophanes, among the Greeks, and Cicero, Caesar, Virgil, Horace, Pliny, and Juvenal, among the Romans, have already been treated in this series, by very competent scholars, biographers, and commentators, under the editorship of the Rev. Lucas Collins. The new volume, *Hesiod and Theognis*, is the work of an equally accomplished student and writer, the Rev. James Davies, of Moor Court, Herefordshire, and of Lincoln College, Oxford, who was associated, if we mistake not, with his friend the late Sir George Cornwall Lewis, in translating the *Fables of Babrius*. He gives us a very agreeable account of the worthy Boeotian gentleman farmer and literary amateur, who lived probably about the time of King Solomon, and whose sober moral philosophy, if not his poetical sketches of the Olympic mythology and his practical rules of good husbandry, still keeps its value, like Solomon's Proverbs. His "Works and Days," a didactic calendar of agricultural processes for the different seasons of the year, and his "Theogony," which relates, in a coherent narrative, the popular legends of the gods, the Titans, and the heroes of divine birth, are separately examined by Mr. Davies; as well as the "Shield of Hercules," which also has been ascribed to Hesiod. In a chapter on "The Imitators of Hesiod," which evinces much critical discernment, a parallel is traced between the "Works and Days" of the old Greek poet and the "Georgics" of Virgil; but of still nearer interest to "English readers" is the comparison of this same work of Hesiod's with our Thomas Tusser's "Five Hundred Points;" and of Hesiod's "Theogony," in respect of its local romances of fabulous genealogy, with the "Polyolbion" of our Michael Drayton. Of *Theognis*, who lived at Megara, a revolted colony of Corinth, about five centuries before Christ, we suppose the ordinary "English reader" has seldom or never before heard. His adventurous career as a politician, in the troublous public life of the Greek commonwealths, which greatly resembled that of the Italian city-republics in Dante's time, is here set before us; and we are enabled to taste the flavour of his wit, as a moralist and satirist, from the fragments of his writings arranged by Mr. Hookham Frere. We must congratulate Mr. Davies upon the skill and the good taste with which he has performed both the tasks undertaken by him, in this volume of the "Ancient Classics."

A very useful little book, "for the masters of every household," as the publisher says upon its cover, is Letts's *Household Guide to Family and Civic Rights, Duties, and Responsibilities* (Letts, Son, and Co.). It is a manual of legal advice and practical direction for the care of one's domestic and social interests, as regulated by the laws of England; including the mutual relations of husband and wife, parent and child, master and servant, landlord and tenant; the prescribed acts to be done at baptism and registration of birth, or at death and burial; the rules for vaccination; the possession and exercise of the franchise for Parliamentary or municipal elections; the householder's service on juries, in parish vestries, on local boards or councils; and the payment of his rates and taxes, which is, perhaps, of still greater importance, in a public point of view, than any of the preceding conditions. The author of this compendious handbook is Mr. W. A. Holdsworth, barrister-at-law, who has produced many special treatises upon the several topics of legal instruction comprised in its wider scope. One of his recent works is an edition of *The Licensing Act of 1872* (Routledge), with an explanatory introduction and notes, and with an appendix showing the unrevoked clauses of previous licensing Acts.

Lovers of poetry are not left without some attempted provision for their taste in the multitude of newly-printed volumes. The most important literary event in this department is the completion of Strahan's library edition of *The Works of Alfred Tennyson, D.C.L., Poet Laureate*, by the publication of Vols. V. and VI., which contain all the "Idylls of the King," as finally revised and arranged, with an epilogue addressed to the Queen. The author, having briefly referred to the National Thanksgiving, a twelvemonth ago, for the recovery of the Prince of Wales, with a digression concerning the policy of maintaining our colonial empire, and especially the Dominion of Canada, reminds her Majesty that he dedicated these "Idylls," when they appeared in 1861, to the memory of the Prince Consort. He next declares, but in a vague and indirect manner, what he considers to be the relation of his poem, as a moral allegory, to the ancient Celtic legend, preserved by Geoffrey of

Monmouth, and rendered into English prose by Sir Thomas Mallory, in the reign of Edward IV. —

Accept this old imperfect tale,
New-old, and shadowing Sense at war with Soul
Rather than that grey King, whose name, a ghost,
Streams like a cloud, man-shaped, from mountain peak,
And cleaves to cairn and cromlech still; or him
Of Geoffrey's book, or him of Mallore's, one
Touched by the adulterous finger of a time
That hovered between war and wantonness,
And crownings and dethronements.

He means, of course, the period of the last Plantagenets, at which Sir Thomas Mallory's romance was composed. We have, on a former occasion, made our comments upon this passage of literary history, in connection with Mr. Tennyson's poem. In conclusion, he utters a solemn and prophetic exhortation to the practice of loyalty and patriotism. The future of this free kingdom, which he aptly calls, "our crowned Republic," depends on the political and civic virtues of her people, and on their "crowning common sense." We trust that the Poet Laureate's appeal to them is not made in vain.

"Tennyson first, and the rest nowhere," might, perhaps, be applied, in racing phrase, to the poets or versifiers now living amongst us. But this would be too much of a sweeping depreciation for some few out of the large number who still try to express their fancies and sentiments in poetical form. A more discriminating judgment will find merit in *Fretnow, a Book of Poems*, by C. E. Bourne (Simplin, Marshall, and Co.). The principal tale, that of "Tom Morant," in blank verse, relates the modern tragedy of an enthusiastic young man who, having chosen to cast in his lot with turbulent social agitators in a manufacturing town, is discarded by his working kindred, and reduced to the misery of seeing his young wife strive to death. It is told in a forced and melancholy strain, which does not seem wholly some or likely to gain credit; we prefer the other poems. "Helen," a graceful and touching poem, is the soliloquy of a dying girl, as in the second part of Tennyson's "May Queen." In fierce contrast with the tone of this, but with the same structure of verse, a bitter unbeliever is next allowed to have his say, under the title "A Fortunate," which, by-the-way, is not good French. "Transit" is a reverie of a lost love, in a crowded ball-room; "Lottie" is a fallen woman's reproachful address to her betrayer. These and the other poems of Mr. Bourne are characterised by a certain freshness of thought and feeling. Mr. Thomas Kenrich, who next claims our notice, has elaborated a lengthy romance of apocryphal history in rhyme, which he calls *Cassia in Britania* (E. M. Pictorial). It is evidently the product of industrious research and diligent meditation, which might have been more usefully employed in a prose work. There are some elements of poetry in *Messeria, and other Poems*, by Eliza Dwyer (Harrold and Sons). The author has apparently stimulated her imagination by the perusal of Shelley, Keats, and Milton. A sort of phantasmagoria rises upon the view, which is detailed by her in blank eight-syllabled lines, with an effect of hulling dreaminess that is not unpleasant. A succession of gorgeous and luscious pictures, resembling the transformation scenes at a theatre, sets before us the marine palace of Oceania, goddess-queen of the seas, visited by a young mortal Prince, who is there betrothed and wedded to Messeria, a mortal maiden reared by Oceania's fostering bounty in that sublime abode; but their happy union is broken when the Prince returns to his native land. The minor poems, treating of birds and flowers, characters of Shakspeare, and incidents of Bible history, are less ambitious, and therefore satisfy us better than the story of "Messeria." We should recommend Miss Dwyer to aim at simplicity, and study nature in the spirit of Wordsworth, rather than seek for grand and splendid effects.

THE WRECK OF THE NORTHFLEET.

The operations that were to have been carried on at Dungeness for the recovery of what can be got out of the wreck of the Northfleet, and of the bodies of the dead, are greatly hindered by the prevailing severe weather. By the carrying away of her masts the Northfleet is gradually becoming more difficult to distinguish. The mizentopgallant disappeared during Sunday night, without leaving a clue to whether it had drifted or sunk. The only object now permanently visible is the point of the main-topmast, which sticks out a few inches above high water.

The Board of Trade official inquiry, at Greenwich, into the cause of this disaster was resumed on Saturday. John Stanley, mate of the Princess, pilot-cutter, through whose instrumentality twenty-one persons were rescued from the wreck, stated that there were 200 ships in Dungeness Roads that night, "plenty of them being within half a mile of the Northfleet." George Pont, master of the lugger Mary, who understood the signals as being those of a vessel in distress, mentioned that, on making all haste to the spot, he got within ten yards of the stern of the Northfleet, and hailed her. The screaming on board was so loud that he could obtain no answer. There was a boat under the bows containing about thirty persons, and they were shouting for help. The boat was full of water, and had no plug in her. The Mary saved the whole of them. Some further evidence having been taken, the proceedings were adjourned to March 4, with a view of getting witnesses from the Murillo.

The inquiry at Cadiz continues, but it is alleged that no proof of the culpability of the steamer has yet been obtained. In pursuance of the orders that were received by Lloyd's agents in Cadiz, an official examination was made of the Murillo at that port, on the 1st inst., the greatest possible care being taken that no part of the steamer should escape investigation. The interior of the hull was first of all searched, and no indentation whatever could be discovered. From age and bilge-water the inside of the vessel was somewhat injured, but the effects of anything like a violent concussion were not visible. As regards the exterior of the hull, there were, it is understood, certain marks on the stem which indicated that the steamer had come into collision with a craft of some description; but injuries such as might be supposed to result from violently entering into contact with a ship of the size and description of the Northfleet were apparently wanting.

On Monday an appearance was entered in the Court of Admiralty on the part of the owners of the Murillo, under protest; and the case will now proceed on petition. The suit was instituted, as already stated, by the owners of the Northfleet for £14,000, and a citation was thereupon issued.

The executive committee of the Mansion House Fund held its last meeting on Monday. The fund amounts to above £7000. The committee has resolved to make the following distribution of the money—namely, to Mrs. Knowles, the captain's widow, £1000; to Mrs. Gloack, the widow of the chief mate, and her five children, £800; to Mrs. Blyth, the widow of the second mate, and her husband's mother, whom he had supported, £360; to Mrs. Stephens, the carpenter's widow, £360; to the parents of Herman Kunde, the surgeon, £100; to the relatives of eighteen of the seamen, £150; to the fourteen widows and twenty-two children of passengers and to five orphan children, £1950; to other dependent relatives of the deceased passengers, £600 (of which £400 has been already paid); to the ten surviving members of the crew, £50; for providing



THE DISASTER AT DUNGENESS: LYDD CHURCH.



NEW ROMNEY CHURCH.

clothing and outfits and temporary maintenance for the seventy-six surviving passengers, £500; to the injured man Dixon or his family, £200; to the pilot, Mr. Brack, by way of an honorarium, £21; for recovering and burying the dead and local expenses, £150; to the masters and crews of the steam-tugs and luggers, who saved many lives, £150 (in addition to anything they may get from the Board of Trade); and for general expenses and contingencies, £500. The manner in which the various sums should be paid was left to the discretion of the sub-committee. At the suggestion of the Lord Mayor, it was resolved to make arrangements for an exhibition of improved plans for safe and speedy lowering of boats from a ship at sea, and for making distinctive signals of distress.

Several views of the neighbourhood of Dungeness have appeared in our weekly publications since the dreadful affair of the 22nd ult. Those given in this Number represent the two parish churches of New Romney and Lydd, distant from each other about three miles, while it is nearly four miles more to the end of the Dungeness promontory, by a causeway traversing the flat expanse of Denge Marsh, to the left, and

Walling Marsh to the right hand. The situation of this part of the Kentish coast, half way between Hastings and Dover, has been described in former notices. New Romney is close to the ruined town of Old Romney, an ancient seaport, once a naval station, being the most central of the Cinque Ports under the Plantagenet and early Tudor reigns. It is surrounded by a vast pastoral plain, fourteen miles long and eight broad, where few houses are to be seen, but where 200,000 sheep and oxen graze in summer. The town, as it still claims to be called, has but a thousand inhabitants. Its church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a large and stately pile, between the Norman and Early English, with a massive square tower, nave, transept, chancel, and north and south aisles. The neighbouring town of Lydd has a population of 1600, and some little trade in supplying the fishermen along this shore, and the shepherds of the marsh, with such few articles as they want to buy. All Saints' Church, Lydd, belongs to a vicarage worth £1200 a year, founded by the monks of Tintern Abbey, but now in the Archbishop of Canterbury's gift. The church is a goodly building in the Perpendicular style.

Like other places, Lydd hopes one day to gain importance by a railway. Such a line has already been projected; and the proposal is to carry it to Dungeness Point, for the benefit of the shipping in the roads, the fishing-smacks, and the lighthouse. It seems only reasonable, however, to ask that Lydd shall first provide a road over the two miles of shingle which lie between it and the Point. This shingle is at all times difficult to pass over, both for horse and foot, and for heavy vehicles it is next to impracticable. In connection with the railway a landing jetty is proposed; and seamen will remember that Dungeness was a candidate for the harbour of refuge which was resolved on for the south-eastern coast, but was finally given to Dover. The roadstead, no doubt, affords much accommodation and shelter even now, without artificial help; but Lydd people say that the weight of the evidence given by nautical men before the Royal Commissioners was decidedly in favour of a harbour of refuge at Dungeness, and that the preference was ultimately given to Dover on military grounds. If such a harbour were formed here, with a railway, Lydd believes that much trade with France would pass by way of Dungeness. The distance from



SCENE FROM "OLD SOLDIERS" AT THE STRAND THEATRE.



"LE BEAU PAGE," FROM A PICTURE BY H. J. BURGERS.

the point to Boulogne or Cape Gris Nez is shorter than from Folkestone, besides which the current is very strong between the two points, and affords material aid in the passage. In the old days the smugglers used to take advantage of this current for their ventures; and there is a story of an American ship, timber laden, which became a wreck in West Bay, but afterwards slipped into deep water, and was carried across to the French coast, a derelict. While, however, Lydd has visions of more prosperous days, provided the jetty and the railway can be secured, the formation of beach at Dungeness Point every year puts Lydd at a greater distance from the sea. In Leland's time Lydd was only a mile from the sea. "Myddle way between R Romney and Lydde," he says, "the marsh land begynneth to neese and arm ynto the sea." The town is now four miles distant, and in strong westerly gales from forty to fifty yards of pebbly beach have been known to be thrown up at the Point. An inscription in the present lighthouse, built in 1792, states that the old structure which it replaced stood 540 yards to the northward, but by the formation of new beach it "became useless to navigation." Not many generations may elapse before the same epitaph may be written of the present lighthouse, which, when built, was one hundred yards distant from the sea at low-water mark, but cannot now be less than 350 yards distant. Thus Dungeness

Point, shifting in a south-easterly direction, makes every year slow advances towards the French coast, a curious natural formation which has hardly attracted the attention it deserves.

SCENE FROM "OLD SOLDIERS."

In his new comedy of "Old Soldiers," at the Strand, Mr. Byron has redeemed any comparative failure which he may have recently encountered. With a little more care in the manipulation of the dialogue and the disposition of the incidents the drama might have been better both in language and structure. It is, however, a respectable piece of work as it stands. The real climax of interest is perhaps attained in the scene to which our illustration refers. In this Major Faug (Mr. C. H. Stephenson) informs Lionel Leverett (Mr. H. J. Byron) of the antecedents of Captain M'Tavish, while the daughter of the latter, Kate (Miss Ada Swanborough), overhears the dreadful revelation. Of course she endures great agony, and falls back against the doorpost in an attitude of helpless horror. Her lover looks on with pity, generously resolving that the daughter shall not suffer for her father's faults. The feeling of the scene is exceedingly well indicated by the stage arrangements, which are accurately represented by our

Artist. Mrs. Major Moss and her daughter (Mrs. Raymond and Miss Kate Bishop) are also spectators of the scene, and, indeed, take great interest in it. Ultimately it makes for their advantage, since in the end Leverett transfers his affections to Mary Moss, with whom he has had a previous flirtation during a Continental tour.

"LE BEAU PAGE."

Small comment will be expected on this amusing little picture, by M. H. J. Burgers, which we engrave from a photograph of Messrs. Goupil. The French poodle, to which species the beau page of this fair and fine lady appears to belong, has never been adequately appreciated in this country. Perhaps he has been prejudiced in our eyes by the very ridiculous figure which he is often made to present by our neighbours, when they partially shave him, leaving only the hair on his head and neck and tufts near his paws and at the tip of his tail. Yet he deserves to be as great a favourite here as abroad, for no dog is more sagacious, teachable, or faithful. As our readers will probably remember, the cleverest performing dogs seen in England in recent years have been the troupes of poodles brought over by French trainers.

LAW AND POLICE.

The Court of Queen's Bench had before it last Saturday a case in which M. Doury, a Captain in the French army, sought to recover compensation from Sir Joseph Whitworth for his services in connection with the sale of rifled artillery to the French Government while he represented Messrs. Whitworth in Paris. A verdict for £2200 was taken by consent for the plaintiff.

In the Court of Queen's Bench, on Tuesday, Mr. Brownson, Ealing, obtained a verdict against the Great Western Railway Company for £200 compensation for injuries which his wife sustained through a guard trying to put her into one of the carriages of a train which was in motion.

An action for libel and slander, brought by Captain Clayton against Mr. Jones, founded on an accusation of cheating at cards during a game of vingt-et-un played in a railway carriage between Leamington and London, was heard to its end before Lord Chief Justice Cockburn in the Court of Queen's Bench on Wednesday. The defendant was closely examined and cross-examined as to the circumstances of the game, the turning up of what was alleged to be an unfair card on the part of the plaintiff, and the altercation that took place when the defendant remonstrated. At length the learned Judge, after some impressive remarks on the general question of gaming, dismissed the jury to consider their verdict; but as, after a considerable time, they were unable to agree, they were discharged.

The Court of Exchequer was occupied on Tuesday with an action brought by Mr. A. G. Pooley, as holder of a bill of exchange for £350, against Sir W. Russell, M.P., as acceptor, and it was one of the most intricate bill cases imaginable. The jury returned a verdict for the defendant.

A case which had occupied the Court of Exchequer a whole week came to a close on Saturday last. It was an action brought by the executors under the will of a Mrs. Formby, to recover £5000 from the Sun Life Assurance Office, on a policy effected by the lady about two years ago. Payment was resisted upon the ground that when the assurance was completed Mrs. Formby did not make a full representation respecting the state of her health. The jury returned a verdict for the defendants.

Mr. Charles Reade, the well-known novelist, was, on Monday, the plaintiff in an action tried in the Court of Common Pleas against the proprietors of the *Morning Advertiser*, to recover damages for an alleged libel. This was contained in a criticism on Mr. Reade's comedy entitled "Shilly Shally," which was produced at the Gaiety Theatre in April last; and the plaintiff complained that the play was described in some of its passages as indecent. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, damages £200.

A young lady, the daughter of a clothier, recovered damages for a breach of promise to marry, in the Court of Common Pleas, on Saturday. The defendant was the son of a Hebrew gentleman, residing near Exeter, and in the enjoyment of considerable property. The peculiarity of the case was that the engagement, after having been once broken off by the defendant, was again renewed, and a second time terminated by him. The jury awarded plaintiff compensation to the amount of £500.

In October last Mr. Welby Pugin filed a petition for the liquidation of his estate, including the Granville Hotel and South-Eastern Works at Ramsgate, with secured and unsecured liabilities to the amount of £180,000. Mr. Pugin now states that he has been enabled to make arrangements for the payment of his creditors in full, and he hopes to make the last payment within three months.

William Morgan, who has been committed for bigamy at the Hammersmith Police Court, must have a decided penchant for that peculiar offence. Before being emancipated from his first wife he married a second; after undergoing penal servitude for this connubial irregularity, he married number two over again.

At the Middlesex Sessions, on Tuesday, an expert swindler, who had long passed as Captain Hunt, was convicted, and sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

Mr. John Slagg, a man of property, residing near Ekeington, Derbyshire, was charged before the Sheffield stipendiary, on Monday, with attempting to dispose of diseased meat, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

The first of the series of trials arising out of the last Galway election—that of Father Loftus of Drummore—has taken place in the Court of Queen's Bench, Dublin. The Rev. Father was accused of having intimidated extensively from the altar and otherwise. The trial has ended in the disagreement of the jury, who were unable to come to a verdict.

LIFE-BOAT SERVICES.

A meeting of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution was held on Thursday week at its house John-street, Adelphi—Mr. T. Chapman in the chair. Mr. Richard Lewis, the secretary, having read the minutes of the previous meeting, the committee expressed their deepest sympathy with the families of seven poor fellows who perished through the fatal accident which happened on Saturday week to the Skerries life-boat, while nobly attempting, during a terrific gale, to save a shipwrecked crew, off

Balbriggan, and decided on voting £250 in aid of the subscription now being raised for the relief of the men's families. A similar expression of deep sympathy was manifested for the widow of William White, one of the Ramsgate life-boat men, who was lost from the boat on Sunday night week, while engaged on service on the Goodwin Sands, and a sum of £50 was granted towards the fund for her relief. The silver medal of the institution was voted to Mr. Downing, banker, and Captain Howarth, R.N., Inspecting Commander of Coast Guard, at Penzance; the second-service clasp and £5 to Mr. William Blackmore, chief officer of Coast Guard; and double the ordinary reward to the crew of the Penzance life-boat, in acknowledgment of their gallant and determined conduct on the occasion of the recent services rendered by that boat in saving twelve lives from different wrecks. The thanks of the institution were also voted to Mr. Downing, jun., and to Messrs. Marrack and Bettyany, clerks in Mr. Downing's bank, for their untiring exertions on the same occasions. The silver medal was presented to Mr. Charles Martin, chief officer of her Majesty's Coast Guard at St. Ives, and to Mr. James Murphy, of St. Ives, together with a double reward to the crew of the life-boat on that station, for their persevering services on Sunday week in saving thirteen persons from the wrecked vessels Rambler, Mary Ann, and Francis. Altogether, rewards amounting to about £500 were granted to the crews of life-boats for their good services during the past few weeks, in which period the boats of the institution had saved 161 lives from different wrecks, besides contributing to the rescue of five vessels from destruction when no ordinary boats could assist them. The silver medal of the institution and £5 were voted to Mr. Richard Johns, mate of the brigantine John Pearce, of Fowey, in acknowledgment of his gallant conduct in the ship's boat in saving thirteen persons from the stranded cutter Mystery. Other pecuniary rewards were granted to the crews of shore-boats for saving life from wrecks on our coasts. Payments amounting to £1800 were ordered to be made on different life-boat establishments. Various contributions and legacies to the society were announced. Reports were read from Captain J. R. Ward, R.N., the inspector, and Captain D. Robertson, R.N., the assistant inspector of life-boats to the institution, on their recent visits to the coast.

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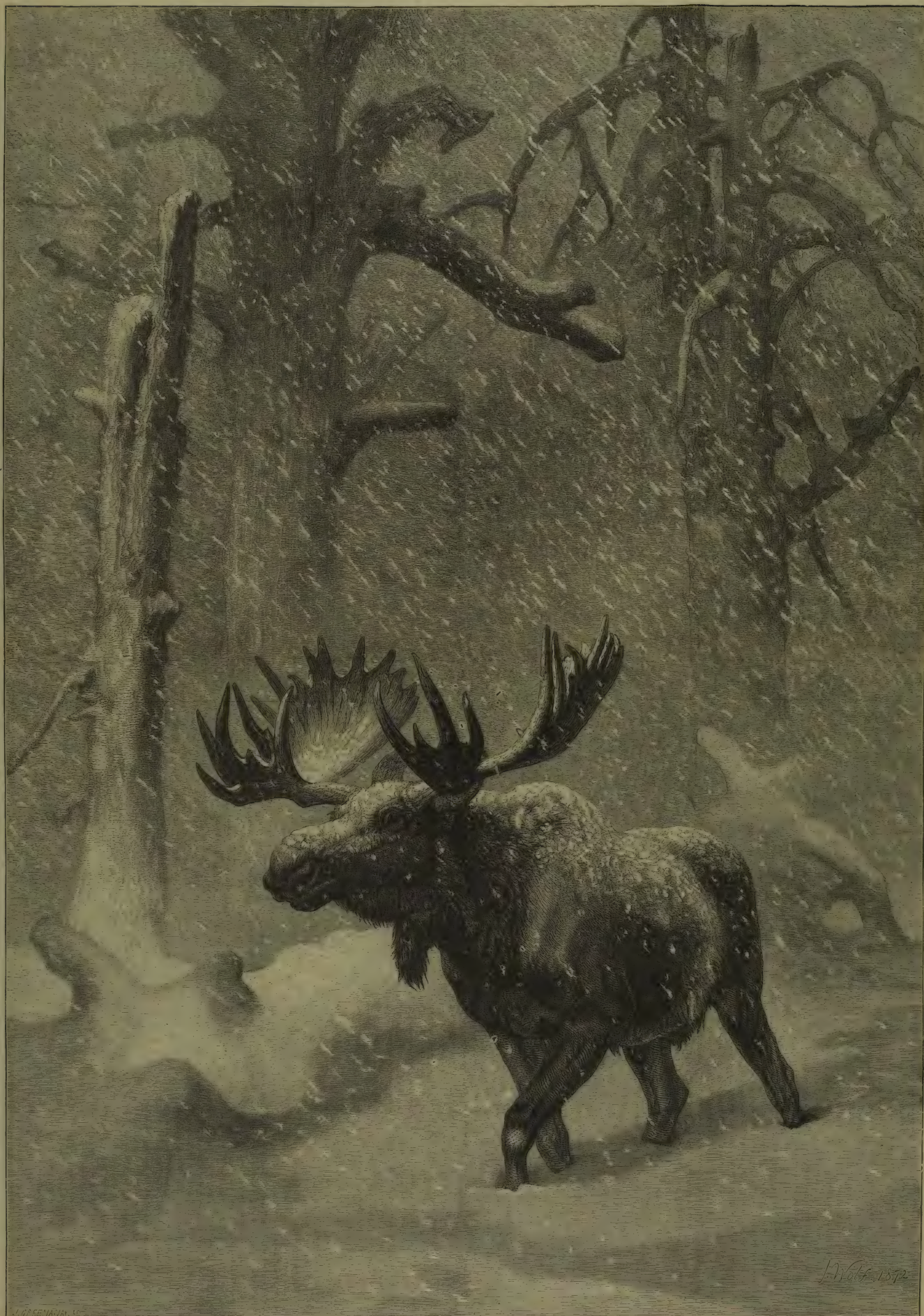
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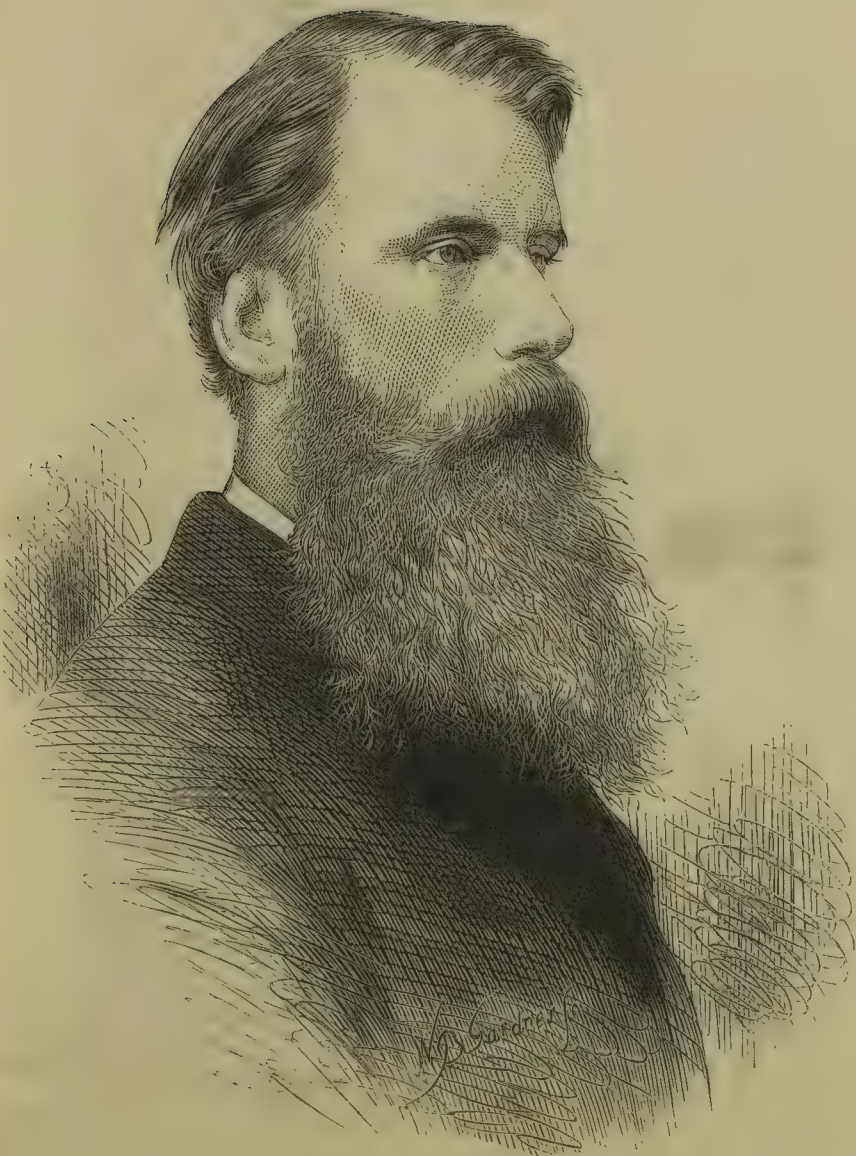


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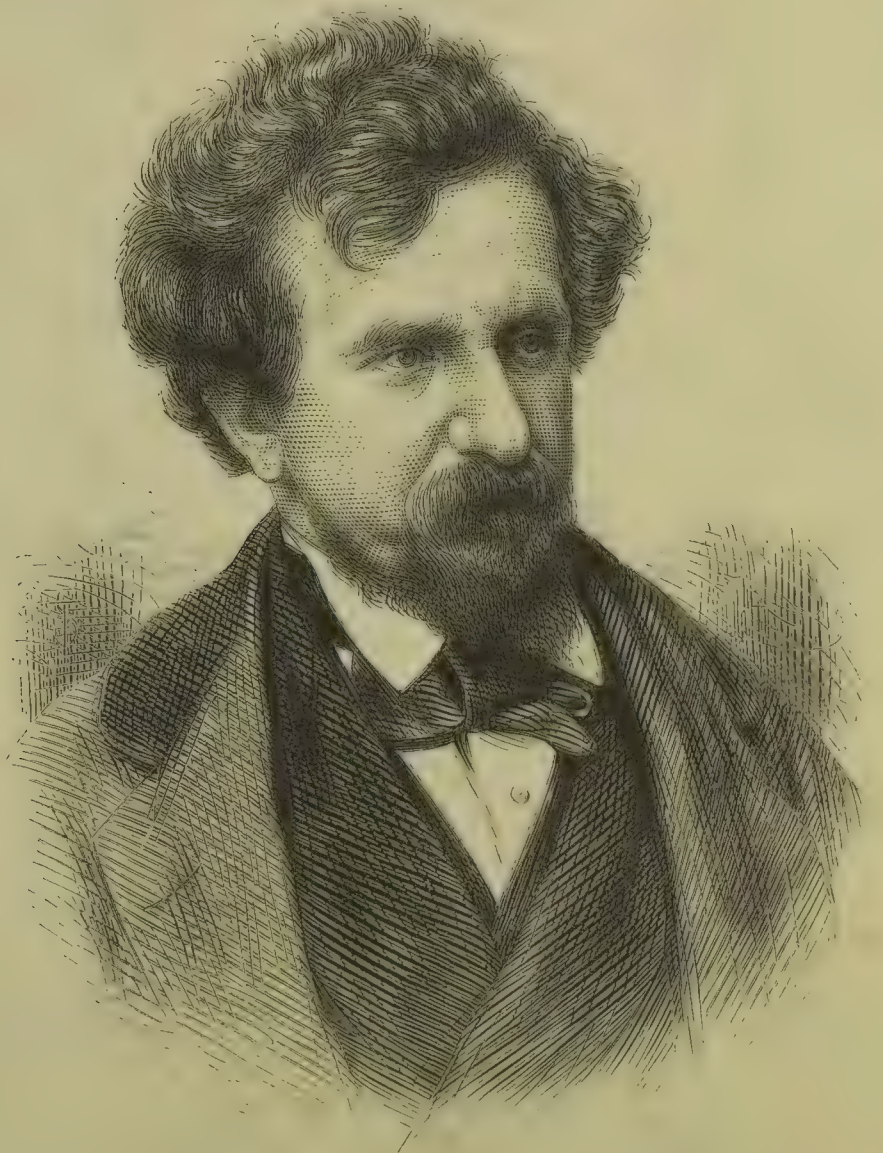


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In the opening of Shelley's terrible tragedy, Count Cenci exclaims—

"The third of my possessions! Let it go."

As nearly as may be, a third of that part of Hyde Park which we have been accustomed to consider the joint possession of the Crown and the nation, is now formally set apart for meetings in favour of Penian convicts and other interesting persons, subject only to a sort of veto which it may be safely assumed will be sometimes pronounced, never enforced. However, quiet folk must take so much of the park as they can get. We might just like to know whether, in the event of Mr. Odger, or any such patriot, declaring that he prefers to speak *sub tegmine fagi*, and insisting on holding a meeting in Kensington-gardens, the Government would respectfully point out that he has really "ample room and verge enough the characters of the aristocracy to trace" in the huge slice of the park allotted, by the fourth set of orders, to patriotism. The debate on the subject on Monday was not unamusing; and, on the whole, Mr. Ayrton gave quite as good as he got. His lofty scorn of the "pothouse meetings" that produce the gatherings in the park was acceptable to a good many of his audience, but it may be less favourably regarded in the establishments to which he referred. His final sketch of Mr. Vernon Harcourt as the only wise man in the House, "all the rest of us being fools," was good straight hitting. The Session begins well for the irreverent reader of the reports.

We noticed last week some language which was attributed to Mr. Gathorne Hardy. Various reports concurred in representing the right hon. gentleman as having said that swearing and tipsiness were prevalent in the colonies, a state of things which he was made to account for by the absence of Church Establishments. In noting words which were given to a man of Mr. Hardy's position, and which therefore could not be well passed over, as we should have done in the case of an obscure orator, we expressed our conviction that he must, to a considerable extent, have been misunderstood. We are glad to be able to correct the report. Mr. Hardy's words referred to one place in one colony, and were only the repetition of a remark he had heard from a friend who had thought of settling there. His position as a vice-president of the Colonial Institute, and the services he has rendered to her Majesty's outlying possessions, should induce "friends at a distance," who may read the original report, to be tolerably sure that they have not the facts before them; but we have much pleasure in making the correction.

Two "hoaxes" have marked the week since we wrote. On Saturday night there was published a telegram to the effect that nine persons had been killed by a collision between Scotch express-trains, and much anxiety must have been caused to persons with friends in the north. The entire story was false, except that there had been a slight accident, by which, however, no one was hurt. The other hoax was of a less grim description. Dr. Cumming was about to deliver an anti-Popery lecture at Folkestone, when he received a message announcing the death of the Pope at ten o'clock that morning. If it be true that the lecture, which was expected to be a fiery one, was thereupon toned down into a gentle exposition of the evils of the Papal system, Dr. Cumming took the course which all right-minded persons would, in the circumstances, desire, and which Dr. Cumming, a gentleman, would be certain to take. But he has written to say that he gave no great credence to the announcement. It probably had a certain weight with him, however, and the distinguished "bee-master" may have favoured his guests with a little more honey than he intended—more, perhaps, than he would have bestowed upon the Infallibility League had he been permitted to attend its sittings in Rome. Hoaxing of almost any kind is so easy in these days that the fools and idiots who practise it must be persons in a state of preparation for Earlswood or Hanwell, and are therefore not to be spoken of harshly.

Mr. Charles Reade, not notably a gentleman who, when smitten on one cheek, is prompt to offer the other, has obtained damages to the amount of £200 in an action he brought against the *Morning Advertiser*, whose late theatrical critic described as indecent certain passages in a play which Mr. Reade founded on a novel by Mr. Trollope. Such a charge is not one which ought to be brought against a scholar and a veteran author without much better grounds than were afforded in the play in question. Neither Mr. Reade nor Mr. Trollope has fallen into the viciousness which the French have taught to some of our scribes, and both are manly and healthy writers. As Mr. Reade said, "a blackguard in the gallery" may discover a second meaning where none was intended, and his brutal laugh may set on others of his clan to laugh, and thus a bad impression is produced and recorded. An editor, of course, is a good deal at the mercy of his representative; and it is to the credit of British journalism that cases like the above are very rare. Having seen the play and heard the passages which so shocked the critic, the writer of these lines may add that he concurs in the opinion of the jury that the report did injustice to the dramatist. It is suggestive also that sudden bursts of prudery are awakened by the productions of some only of the candidates for theatrical applause.

"Below bridge" is to lose the topographical meaning it has borne for so many centuries; at least, this will be the case if an Act of Parliament be obtained application for which is announced. It is proposed to build a bridge one end of which will be near the Tower, and the other in the mysterious region of Pickle-Herring Wharf. Doubtless those who design to erect this new tribute to St. Nepomuk (to whom Russian bridges are dedicated because he was thrown from one) have admirable reasons in support of their plan; and if "good reasons" do not "give way to better," a new triumph of engineering will be achieved. How the shipping difficulties are to be literally got over we do not know; but a nation that has produced the High-Level Bridge at Newcastle-on-Tyne need not fear lest her men of science should not be equal to the occasion.

Science, moreover, has aroused to fight strikes; and she is a relentless enemy—one whom Ignorance should be very slow to provoke. We read that, after a series of costly experiments, an engine has been produced which has been tested in the severest manner, and which is pronounced by competent—and the more competent because pecuniarily interested—judges to be a complete success. This is a coal-cutter. It requires the attendance of only three men, and in eight hours it gets eighty tons. It does not require the aid of "skilled labour." The machines are being largely manufactured, and are stated to give perfect satisfaction wherever they are applied. The thing must have come sooner or later; but that it should be suddenly and widely introduced is due to the passionate counsels of those who have called on myriads of untaught men to refuse work, and who overawe the thousands who would gladly take the chances of the trade which has given them so many years of highly-paid employment. The whole Northern Union, a terror to an army of poor labourers, is powerless against the one thinker, who sits in his study, and silently works out an engi-

neering problem. Captain Strike has not much chance against Captain Bowpencil.

We have seldom much to say about breach-of-promise cases, but will advert to one in which a young lady has obtained rather large damages. They appear to have been justly awarded. But we do not think that the lover has deserved one scoff which has been cast at him. He accused the lady of acting in a "deceptions" manner. The word caused laughter in court, but a very small thing will do that. It has also been cited in inverted commas (those little signs which are of inestimable value when a writer wants to suggest that he has considered a word in all its bearings, and that it is inadmissible) as if not orthodox. The word deceptions, however, happens to be used by a tolerably good authority—may we name Shakspeare?—

"As if those organs had
deceptions functions."

Our constant readers may not be all equally constant readers of the *Evangelical Magazine*. We have no doubt that they would derive much benefit from the periodical, and much pleasure from contemplation of its portrait gallery of Nonconformist divines, who certainly appear to have taken a hint from a divine of the Establishment, George Herbert, who says "the parson is generally sad." But this really "by the way." We perceive that the story which Mr. Charles Dickens tells, in a letter published in Mr. Forster's second volume, appears much to have exercised a writer in the *Evangelical*. It is the account of the ceremonies preparatory to Hone's funeral. Mr. Dickens (who was very fond of telling this same story, which he gave with remarkable effect, in society) describes the indignation of a minister at something that had appeared that morning in the papers in reference to Hone's having been advised to take to the pulpit because he had failed in business, and the reverend gentleman's following up his denunciation of the article by a sudden call to prayer. There is another ludicrous part of the narrative, but this has been so solemnly denied by the alleged principal actor that it need not be mentioned. The writer in the *Evangelical* takes the detail to pieces, detail by detail, and, in a fashion worthy of the late Mr. "Rigby," seeks to prove that the story, which Mr. Dickens could never tell, any more than his friends could hear it, without convulsive laughter, is entirely fabulous. This we do not believe, but that Dickens saw and heard certain things which, in his mind, shaped themselves far more humorously than they would have done for another person, is more than possible. That the keenest humour is compatible with the deepest feeling is a proposition which might not find favour with the *Evangelical Magazine*.

THE MOVERS OF THE ADDRESS

LORD CLARENDON.

The Right Hon. Edward Hyde Villiers, Earl of Clarendon, Lord Hyde, is the eldest son of the fourth Earl, who filled various high offices, including those of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and Secretary for Foreign Affairs, during his tenure of which latter function he died in June, 1870. The mother of the present Earl was Lady Katharine, eldest daughter of the first Earl of Verulam, and widow of John Foster Barham, Esq. Lord Clarendon was born at the Viceregal Lodge, Dublin, in 1846. He completed his education at Cambridge, and entered on public life as candidate, in the Liberal interest, for the borough of Brecknock, in April, 1869, when the seat was declared vacant, on petition against the return of Mr. Howell Gwynne, who had been elected at the general election in 1868. The then Lord Hyde succeeded in obtaining the seat by a majority over Lord Claude John Hamilton, who was the representative of the Conservative party. Since he has been a member of the House of Peers Lord Clarendon has not attempted to make himself prominent, though it is believed that he has spoken. In moving the Address in answer to the Speech from the Throne he evinced some self-possession, and so demeaned and delivered himself as to draw forth no small encomiums from leading members of the Upper House.

THE HON. CHARLES GEORGE LYTTLETON.

The mover of the Address in the House of Commons, in answer to the Speech from the Throne, was the Hon. Charles George Lyttelton, M.P. for East Worcestershire. He is the eldest son of the fourth Baron Lyttelton, G.C.M.G., of Hagley Park, Stourbridge, Worcestershire; his mother, Mary, second daughter of the late Sir Stephen Glynne, Bart., of Hawarden, Flintshire. He is connected by affinity with Mr. Gladstone, the wife of that gentleman being his aunt. Mr. Lyttelton was born in 1842, and at the general election in 1868 was elected in the Liberal interest for East Worcestershire, being second on the poll, which was headed by Mr. R. W. Amplett, Q.C., the Conservative candidate. As may be supposed, he promises a general, if not a specific, support to the present Prime Minister. He voted uniformly for the disestablishment of the Irish Church and the Ballot, and is in favour of the repeal of the ratepaying clauses of the Reform Act of 1867. Being a gentleman of tall figure, and generally personable, when clad in the handsome uniform of the East Worcestershire Yeomanry Cavalry, of which he is a Lieutenant, on the occasion of his moving the Address, he started with at least one advantage. His bearing and manner were easy, and not unassured; while, without any pretension to eloquence, he spoke with adequate fluency, not hesitating once. His speech was well constructed, and, though full, and dealing sufficiently with the subject-matter in hand, was as nearly as possible of the right length, which in itself was a token of success.

The Portraits of Lord Clarendon and Mr. Lyttelton are from photographs by Mr. John Watkins, of Parliament-street. The portraits of the secondors will be given next week.

ROYAL ACADEMY NEW ASSOCIATES.

MR. H. W. B. DAVIS, A.R.A.

Mr. Henry William Banks Davis, painter of landscape and animals, was born at Finchley, Aug. 26, 1833. His father, a private gentleman who had resided many years abroad, was possessed of great taste and various accomplishments. From him the young artist doubtless derived his bias for art and love of nature. As a boy Mr. Davis's greatest amusement was drawing, and this penchant was encouraged by his parents, though with no wish that he should adopt art as his profession. What probably first decided him to select art as his career was seeing a sculptor model the bust of a friend. Mr. Davis at once eagerly aspired to become a sculptor; and shortly afterwards he was allowed to come to London and enter the studio of Mr. J. E. Jones, a sculptor, since deceased. He then also became a student of the Royal Academy, where in 1853 he carried off two silver medals—one for a model from the life, the other for a perspective drawing. His studies, were, nevertheless, pursued in a somewhat desultory manner. Sculpture he felt would be a rather uncongenial occupation, as it would prevent the gratification of his strong passion for country scenery. He therefore turned his attention to landscape-painting, and spent a great deal of his time in the neighbourhood of Windsor and

about the Thames. The first picture he sent to the Royal Academy was a view in Windsor Park, exhibited in 1854. His father, desiring that he should complete his general education, now sent him to Oxford; he, however, kept very few terms at the University. His love of art returned stronger than ever; and he determined to devote himself to painting as a profession. For this purpose he went, in 1858, over to Boulogne (where his family had settled), with the intention of painting uninterruptedly and constantly from nature. At Boulogne or its neighbourhood this artist has for the most part lived and worked ever since.

The first fruits of this resolve was a picture exhibited in 1859 at the defunct Portland Gallery, in Regent-street, entitled "The Dover Straits, from the French Cliffs," giving a view of the distant Channel, with sheep in the foreground. A similar subject, exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1861, called "Rough Pasture," representing sheep among thistles on the foreground cliffs, with brilliant effect of sunlight on the sea beyond, deservedly brought the artist into considerable notice. Although not purposely designed to support the movement, the picture was regarded as intensely pre-Raphaelite, by reason of its extraordinary elaboration of details. The works contributed during the five following years to the Royal Academy (where the artist has down to the present time regularly exhibited) possessed analogous characteristics. By the closest and most conscientious observation of nature Mr. Davis acquired a store of knowledge, a command of the means of representation, and consequent confidence, which qualified him to interpret the more comprehensive truths of natural aspects and impressions. To aid in attaining this higher aim the artist now greatly enlarged the extent of his canvas, and also painted a series of pictures with twilight and moonlight effects, in which minutiae are of necessity more or less merged. The first picture, which marked a sudden and enormous advance in breadth of treatment, was "The Strayed Herd," exhibited in Trafalgar-square in 1861—one of the most remarkable works of its year. The subject of this large picture was a group of half-frightened cattle, some of them admirably foreshortened, wandering, towards nightfall, over sandy drives. This surprising success was followed up in the ensuing year with the large picture, in full daylight, of "Spring Ploughing," in which the artist seemed to challenge comparison with Rosa Bonheur's famous picture in the Luxembourg. Mr. Davis's principal subsequent pictures will be fresh in the recollection of visitors to the Academy. They are "Moonrise" (1867), "A Squall from the Sea" and "Now Fades the Glimmering Landscape on the Sight," &c. (1869), "Dewy Eve" and "After Sunset" (1870), and "The Prætorium at Neufchâtel"—all works of eminent refinement and suggestiveness. We need not add that the large cattle-piece "The Panic" was one of the finest works in the last exhibition at Burlington House; and that the artist's bronze statuette of "A Trotting Bull" was one of the most vigorous works of sculpture in the same exhibition, and gave no indication of disuse of the modelling tools.

The Portrait is from a photograph by Mr. R. Faulkner, of Kensington-gardens-square.

MR. T. O. BARLOW, A.R.A.

Mr. Thomas Oldham Barlow was born at Oldham, near Manchester. From a very early age his desire was to be a painter or an engraver. His father wisely yielded to his wish; but, on making inquiries, thought he would have a better chance of success in the use of the graver than of the brush, and therefore placed him with Messrs. Stephenson and Royston, engravers, of Manchester. He became a student in the School of Design there, and gained the first prize (ten guineas) for a design exhibited under the title of "Cullings from Nature." At the Manchester Exhibition he saw a small picture by the late John Phillip, entitled "Courtship," and endeavoured to persuade a friend to purchase it, that he might engrave it before coming to London; but this he was reluctantly obliged to abandon. Soon after coming to London he made the acquaintance of a gentleman who suggested his engraving a picture, and offered to supply the necessary means. He therefore went to the first exhibition that was opened (that of the British Institution), where, to his delight, the first picture that caught his eye was the very picture which he had desired to engrave in Manchester. This introduced him to the late John Phillip, whose first copyright Mr. Barlow therefore purchased for £5—Mr. Phillip having at first refused to take anything for it; and thus began their well-known friendship. Their similarity of taste and feeling was so marked that they seemed inseparable; and during the twenty years in which they were (it might be almost said) united, their common friends could scarcely mention the one without the other. Even since John Phillip has passed away, the presence of Thomas Oldham Barlow seems almost to bring the departed into the circles in which they used to move together. This intimacy and sympathy naturally resulted in Mr. Barlow engraving most of Phillip's pictures; and, while his other works show how thoroughly he can enter into the feeling of the artists whose pictures he engraves, especially those of Mr. Millais, nowhere does he seem more at home than in the works of his departed friend. The estimation in which Mr. Barlow is held has been seen from the fact that he was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy by an almost unanimous vote. It is a source of congratulation that, while the limited number of Associate Engravers renders the election of them rare, Mr. Barlow has not had to wait until his powers are on the wane, but has received this distinction in the full vigour of his life. He has just finished an engraving of the diploma picture of the late John Phillip: its title, "Prayer in Spain." It might be called "The Pharisee and Publican;" for one figure seems to be kissing her cross and coquetting with religion, whilst the other, a poor sorrow-stricken sufferer, hardly ventures to lift her eye for some slight gleam of light upon the darkness of her spirit. Certainly the work is a fine example of Phillip's wonderful power of subtle perception. The public will be glad to know that Mr. Barlow has undertaken to make a collection of all Phillip's works for this year's International Exhibition. The following are some of the principal works engraved by Mr. Barlow:—After John Phillip, R.A., "Courtship," "Spanish Gipsy Mother;" "Augustus Egg, R.A.," "H.R.H. Prince Consort;" "The House of Commons, 1860," "Dona Pepita," "Seville," "The Prison Window," "Prayer." After J. J. Sant, R.A., "Mother and Child." After F. W. Topham, "Making Nets." After W. P. Frith, R.A., "Charles Dickens." After Henrietta Browne, "Sisters of Mercy." After Sir G. Kneller, "Sir Isaac Newton." After H. Wallis, "The Death of Chatterton;" and after J. E. Millais, "The Huguenot," "My First Sermon," "My Second Sermon," "Awake," "Asleep," and "John Fowler, Esq., C.E."

The Portrait is engraved from a photograph by Messrs. Elliott and Fry, of Baker-street.

The Liverpool election, yesterday week, resulted in the return of the Conservative candidate, Mr. Torr. Of the 35,492 voters who went to the poll, 18,702 voted Mr. Torr and 16,790 for Mr. Caine—giving the former a majority of 1912. There was no disturbance and no drunkenness.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

SYNTHETIC CHEMISTRY.

Dr. Henry E. Armstrong, Professor of Chemistry at the London Institution, began, on Thursday week, a course of four lectures on the Artificial Formation of Organic Substances. In a brief historic sketch he stated that early chemists directed their attention chiefly to the mineral kingdom, and made no distinction between bodies got from other sources, classifying them merely according to their external properties; and it was not till about 1675 that Becher and Stahl gave more scientific definitions. Becher held that the same elements are present in all substances, but combined in a more complex manner in animal and vegetable matters than in minerals; and Stahl believed minerals to contain more of the earthy principle, and animals and vegetables to contain more of the aqueous and igneous principles. These views were superseded, near the end of the last century, by the researches of Lavoisier, who demonstrated the constituents of animal and vegetable substances to be carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen; the former sometimes containing also nitrogen, phosphorus, and sulphur. Thence arose, in time, the classification of inorganic and organic chemistry—the former devoted to bodies derived from minerals, and the latter to animal and vegetable substances, which are formed, according to Berzelius, under the influence of the "vital force" alone. This theory, however, was refuted in 1828, when Wöhler first produced urea (a substance hitherto found only in blood and other animal matters) from its elements, carbon, oxygen, hydrogen, and nitrogen; and the successful progress of synthetic chemistry has proved that no strict line of demarcation can be drawn between the chemistry of the three kingdoms of nature. Since, however, all organic substances contain carbon, Dr. Armstrong said that we may well substitute for the term "organic chemistry" that of the "chemistry of carbon and its compounds." The remainder of the lecture was devoted to experimental illustrations of the discoveries of the French chemist Berthelot, who formed from their elements (carbon and hydrogen) the explosive marsh-gas, or firedamp, and the gas acetylene. After exhibiting their properties Dr. Armstrong showed how hydrocyanic or prussic acid may be obtained from acetylene by adding to it the element hydrogen, and how formic acid (found in red ants) and the gas cyanogen are procurable from hydrocyanic acid. Formic acid is also readily produced from oxalic acid by heating it with glycerine. The various stages of these transformations were duly noticed.

AN OLD CONTINENT.

Professor A. C. Ramsay, LL.D., F.R.S., Director-General of the Geological Surveys of the United Kingdom, gave the discourse at the evening meeting on Friday, the 7th inst. In his opening remarks he said that his object was to prove that several of the stratified formations, usually stated in manuals of geology to be of marine origin, were really the result of deposits in inland fresh and salt lakes or seas, and that ages ago there was a long continental period analogous to our own. He then proceeded to argue that in the primary or palæozoic age an old continent existed; and as evidence he referred to the character of the fossils discovered in various consecutive strata. The upper Silurian swarmed with fossils all marine, but in the top beds a few land plants appear (lycopodiaceæ); the waters appear to have slowly freshened, and marine life to have dwindled away—just such changes as might have taken place if a portion of the sea had been isolated and only supplied by rain and fresh water. Referring to the old red sandstone, he said that its red colour was due to the presence of the peroxide of iron, which could never have been deposited in an ocean, and that some of the fish of that formation have their nearest living analogues in continental fresh-water lakes. He then dilated on the great superficial extent and depth of the carboniferous strata, including the coal measures, and the evidence which they afford of a great continental area as shown by the presence of the great forests of the period, now beds of coal, the existence of sun-cracks and rain-pittings, and footprints of amphibians on dried mud; while in the Permian strata, in addition to these signs, are found pseudomorphous crystals of salts which could not be marine deposits. In regard to the magnesian limestone range, the Professor said, that as mollusca do not use magnesia in the formation of their shells, magnesian limestone could not have been deposited in the ocean. Among other points, all tending to prove that these strata and the new red series were deposited in inland salt lakes, the Professor showed that the rock salt in the new red marl could only have been deposited by concentration of salt in solution by evaporation of the waters of a salt lake which had no outlet. The whole argument tended to show that over much of what is now Europe (and in other continents) a long continental epoch obtained from the close of the upper Silurian period down to the beginning of the formation of the Rhaetic beds which lie between the new red marl and the lias. Our limited space has prevented us from touching upon the chain of evidence set forth by Professor Ramsay to demonstrate the existence of one of a series of old continents, which were gradually formed during countless ages, and replaced each other with a great variety of forms of life. The president, Sir Henry Holland, Bart., was in the chair, supported by Earl Stanhope, the Bishop of Bath and Wells, and many distinguished geologists.

THE CHIEF OF THE STATE.

Dr. E. A. Freeman began his fourth lecture on Comparative Politics, given on Saturday last, with remarks on kingship and its different forms and powers in ancient and modern times. He defined a King to be the chief of a nation, first in rank and power, holding a permanent office for life, and, in modern conceptions, personally irresponsible for his actions, and, till lately, admitted to his office with ecclesiastical rites. The crowned and anointed King was formerly held to be different to all other mortals—a doctrine now gradually dying out in Europe, through the coronation being no longer regarded as the actual admission to office, and being sometimes dispensed with; and also through the prevalence of the lawyer's theory that the Sovereign never dies. He then commented on the character of the primitive Greek Kings, regarded as of Divine origin and possessed of Divine authority, and alluded to the points of likeness and unlikeness between them and the early Kings of Rome, comparatively very prosaic persons, both being superseded by Republican institutions—in Athens by the sacred archons; in Rome by prætors or consuls. At the fall of the Roman Republic all the great powers of the State were gathered together in the hands of one man, the emperor or chief of the army, who was no constitutional ruler, but a despot, master of Rome and of the world. He was, however, never styled *Rez*, or King, the title being forbidden. Step by step, Rome took Kings of Teutonic race within her pale, and eventually had Charles for her Cæsar and Augustus. Still Rome herself had no King till Henry of Franconia commenced the long line of Kings of the Romans, which extended to Joseph of Lorraine, almost in our own day. Dr. Freeman then traced the origin of kingship among the chief European nations. Amongst the Teutonic races the Royal family was said to be sacred, as descended from Woden himself; the King was con-

sidered the noblest of the noble, the embodiment of the "kin," as his name imports. In regard to England, it was only after the Saxons had settled here that the King superseded the *caldor-men* or heretogans. With the introduction of Christianity his sacred character continued on account of his consecration by the Church's highest ministers; but this greatly diminished when he came to be regarded as merely the lord of the land, and as acquiring his powers by hereditary right. As examples of the existence of many rulers in a country at one time, and the gradual amalgamation of their territories under one Sovereign, Dr. Freeman referred to the kings of Canaan mentioned in the book of Joshua, to the formation of the Hebrew monarchy, and to the establishment of the supremacy of Egbert, King of Wessex, in our own country. In Germany the Royal power came to nothing, because the kingdoms split asunder into virtually independent States. In France the same thing happened; till eventually the Crown annexed the separate principalities one by one. But the policy of William the Conqueror secured, that though the Crown in England might be weaker than the united nation, yet each single man, the highest not excepted, should be weaker than the monarch. In concluding, Dr. Freeman said, that the tendency of Republican States is generally against resting the executive power in any single person, the chief being simply a shadow of kingship; and in America the personal powers of the President are being hampered like those of a constitutional monarch. In Switzerland, on the other hand, no rag or scrap of kingship can cleave to the executive council (seven men), chosen by the Legislature for the term of its own existence.

ANIMAL ELECTRICITY.

Professor Rutherford, in his fifth lecture on the Forces and Motions of the Body, given on Tuesday last, resumed the consideration of Animal Electricity, by illustrated explanations of the special organs in electrical fishes. He then gave an interesting account of the discoveries of Galvani and Volta, and performed an experiment in illustration of the movements which Galvani saw when he suspended a frog by a copper hook from the iron trellis-work in his garden. This was followed by a description of the experimental researches of Nobili, Matteucci, and Du Bois Reymond in this profound subject. In illustration of the results obtained by these philosophers, Professor Rutherford showed, by the aid of Thomson's very delicate galvanometer, that electricity is produced in living muscle, nerve, gland, and other tissues; and, moreover, demonstrated that, when a muscle or nerve is thrown into action, the amount of electricity evolved is diminished. Finally, he explained the physical and the chemical hypotheses which have been advanced, in order to account for the electrical currents, and for their diminution, when the muscle produces mechanical motion, and the nerve produces nerve motion. The subject will be resumed in the next lecture.

Professor J. Clerk Maxwell will give a discourse on Action at a Distance, illustrated by experiments, at the next Friday evening meeting.

THE NEW SHERIFFS.

ENGLAND

(excepting Cornwall and Lancashire).

Bedfordshire—Harry Thornton, Esq., of Kempston.
Berkshire—John Altes Arbuthnot, Esq., of Cowarth Park, Old Windsor.
Buckinghamshire—James Edward McConnell, Esq., of The Woodlands.
Cambridgeshire and Hunts—Sidney Stanley, Esq., of Long Stowe Hall.
Cheshire—Gilbert Greenall, Esq., of Walton Hall.
Cumberland—Thomas Holme Parker, Esq., of Warwick Hall.
Derbyshire—John Gilbert Crompton, Esq., of The Lilies, Derby.
Devonshire—John Henry Ley, Esq., of Trehill.
Dorsetshire—Sir Molyneux Hyde Nepean, Bart., of Loder's Court.
Durham—Charles Freville Surtees, Esq., of Mainsforth, Ferryhill.
Essex—Robert John Bagshaw, Esq., of Dovercourt.
Gloucestershire—J. A. Stoughton, Esq., of Owlpen Park, near Dursley.
Herefordshire—James Rankin, Esq., of Bryngwyn, Herefordshire.
Hertfordshire—H. James Smith-Bosquet, Esq., of Broxbournebury.
Kent—John Winfield Stratford, Esq., of Addington Park, Maidstone.
Leicestershire—Isaac Harrison, Esq., of Newbould-pool.
Lincolnshire—V. D. H. C. Elwes, Esq., of the Manor House, Brigg.
Monmouthshire—John Jefferies Stone, Esq., of Seybourn, Llantrissant.
Norfolk—John Bathurst Graver Browne, Esq., of Morley.
Northamptonshire—Sir W. R. Brown, Bart., of Astrop Park, Kington.
Northumberland—Sir William George Armstrong, Knight, of Crag-side.
Nottinghamshire—Henry Eyre, Esq., of Rampton.
Oxfordshire—William Dalziel Mackenzie, Esq., of Gillots.
Rutland—Francis Heathcote, Esq., of Pilton.
Shropshire—Charles George Wingfield, Esq., of Onslow, Shrewsbury.
Somersetshire—Richard King Meade-King, Esq., of Walford, Taunton.
County of Southampton—Sir Wm. H. Humphrey, Bart., of Penton Lodge.
Staffordshire—William Mander Sparrow, Esq., of Penn.
Suffolk—Fuller Maitland Wilson, Esq., of Stowlangtoft Hall.
Surrey—Gordon Wyatt Clark, Esq., of Mickleham Hall, Dorking.
Sussex—Sir Charles William Blunt, Bart., of Heathfield Park.
Warwickshire—The Right Hon. Sir Frederick Peel, of Hampton in Arden.
Westmorland—Thomas Mason, Esq., of Kirby Stephen.
Wiltshire—Nathaniel Barton, Esq., of Corsley House, Warminster.
Worcestershire—Harry Foley Vernon, Esq., of Hanbury Hall, Droitwich.
Yorkshire—George Lane Fox, Esq., of Bramham Park, Tadcaster.

WALES.

Anglesey—William Humphrey Owen, Esq., of Plasyn Penrhyn.
Breconshire—Oliver Morgan Eligh, Esq., of Cilmerly Park.
Cardiganshire—William Buck, Esq., of Stradmore, near Llandissil.
Carmarthenshire—John David Ferguson Davies, Esq., of Derllys Court.
Carnarvonshire—Thomas Turner, Esq., of Plasbreferton.
Denbighshire—James Hassall Foulkes, Esq., of Llay Place.
Flintshire—Thomas Griffiths Dixon, Esq., of Nant.
Glamorganshire—F. E. Stacey, Esq., of Landough, near Cowbridge.
Merionethshire—The Hon. Charles Henry Wynn, of Rhug.
Montgomeryshire—Devereux Herbert Mytton, Esq., of Garth.
Pembrokeshire—Henry Seymour Allen, Esq., of Cresselly House.
Radnorshire—John Percy Severn, Esq., of Penybont Hall.

The Queen has appointed Sir James Ramsden, Knt., of Abbott's Wood, to be Sheriff of the County Palatine of Lancaster for the year ensuing; and the Prince of Wales has appointed Lieutenant-Colonel Grylls, of Lewarne, Sheriff of Cornwall.

The State apartments of Windsor Castle are closed until further orders.

Last Saturday morning the cotton-mill at Oldham in the occupation of Mr. Robert Tritton was destroyed by fire. The mill contained 28,000 spindles.

The Pentland Firth cable has been successfully relaid, and communication again established between the islands and the mainland. Another cable is to be put down.

The *Liverpool Post* says there were one hundred applications to the Toxteth guardians for the appointment of a messenger at 30s. a week; and a feature of the case is that the successful candidate is said to have received a college education, and to have filled positions of trust in Canada and Russia.

It was resolved at the annual meeting of the Aberdeen Chamber of Commerce, on Thursday week, to petition Parliament for an assimilation of the bankruptcy laws of England and Scotland, for the repeal of the income tax on trades and professions, and the compulsory registration of partnerships.

A new iron lattice girder bridge, erected by the North British Railway Company, at a cost of over £20,000, was opened, on Thursday week, by the Lord Provost of Edinburgh. The bridge crosses the valley which separates the old and new towns of Edinburgh, and connects Cockburn-street with Princes-street, besides affording access to the new passenger station of the North British Railway.

FREE OPENING OF KEW BRIDGE.

The well-known stone bridge of seven arches over the Thames at Kew, which was built above eighty years ago, is now open to all passengers free of toll. The opening ceremony took place on Saturday last. It was attended by the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of London, and by Colonel Hogg, M.P., official chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Works. This bridge was private property, vested in trustees, and is the fourth bridge across the upper district of the Thames that has been emancipated within the last few years, mainly by the application of the coal and wine dues of the city of London and the metropolis; the trustees in this case receiving, by way of compensation, £57,300. Kingston Bridge was the first that was freed from toll, in March, 1870, when the venerable Lord St. Leonards, then in his ninetieth year, rode on horseback in the procession, as High Steward of the manor of Kingston. Since then the bridges at Walton and Staines have been emancipated, and it now only remains to free the bridge at Hampton to complete the work in the upper part of the Thames. The watchword in the surrounding districts has of late been "Free bridges for a free people," which on Saturday was displayed on banners. It is due to Mr. Gould, now an Alderman and formerly Mayor of Kingston-on-Thames, to state that he has taken a conspicuous part in aiding the movement from the first, co-operating for that purpose with a committee of aldermen and burgesses in that town. By a bill introduced by the Government in May, 1868, it was originally intended to continue the coal and wine duties until 1889 for the purposes of the Thames Embankment and certain City improvements; but that being strenuously opposed by the inhabitants of districts bordering upon the Thames, as the bill then stood, a clause was inserted to the effect that the duties should be applied in the first instance to the freeing from toll the five bridges of Kew, Kingston, Hampton Court, Walton, and Staines; and in the following year another Act passed empowering a joint committee of the Corporation of London and the Metropolitan Board of Works to give effect to the provisions of the Act of the previous Session in appropriating the funds derivable from the coal and wine duties in the purchase of the interest in the bridges in question, and throwing them open to the public.

Before the ceremony, on Saturday, there was a procession of the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, in their state carriages, from the Gunnersburg station into the village of Kew. Colonel Hogg was with the Lord Mayor; the procession included the members of the joint committee and of the local committee, all in open carriages. The line of route was filled with people, and the windows on both sides were crowded. The approaches to the bridge were spanned by triumphal arches, composed of evergreens, and banners floated from both sides throughout the entire length. On the Lord Mayor and Colonel Hogg, with the Sheriffs, arriving at the northern entrance to the bridge, they alighted, and were received by Mr. Mason, chairman of the trustees. Advancing towards them, Mr. Mason handed the Lord Mayor a finely-worked mediæval key, highly polished, and ornamented with masonic emblems. The Lord Mayor asked Mr. Mason if he and his co-trustees had received the purchase-money for the bridge, £57,300. A reply having been given in the affirmative, the Lord Mayor, amid rounds of cheering and booming of cannon, unlocked the gate. The firemen rushed forward and, raising the gate from its hinges, bore it in triumph to a brewer's dray, decked with evergreens and flowers, and drawn by a pair of white horses, driven by a man in a red cap. The firemen having mounted the dray, which became a conspicuous object in the pageant, the journey was continued along the bridge, amid salvos of artillery, and round Kew-green, returning eventually by the bridge to the Star and Garter, at the north end, where a luncheon awaited the chief persons who had taken part in the ceremony. At this Mr. H. Smith occupied the chair, having the Lord Mayor on his right hand and Colonel Hogg, M.P., on his left; Mr. Alderman and Sheriff White and Mr. Sheriff Perkins, with Mr. Under-Sheriff Crosley, also occupied seats at the principal tables, as did Sir Richard Baggallay, M.P. for Mid-Surrey; the High Sheriff of Surrey; Mr. Glossop, chairman of the Brentford Bench; Mr. Gould, an Alderman of Kingston; Mr. Cross, and Mr. W. Merriman, hon. secretary of the Kew Bridge committee. The Lord Mayor, in his official capacity, took the place of Alderman Sir James Lawrence, M.P., as chairman of the joint committee; the Corporation was represented by Mr. J. T. Bedford, Mr. Bontems, Mr. Lawley, Mr. John Paperson, and Mr. Nelson, City solicitor; and the Metropolitan Board by Colonel Hogg, Mr. R. Freeman, Mr. W. H. Lammie, and Mr. John Savage, with Mr. Wakefield, their clerk. In the evening there was a display of fireworks.

The Marquis of Exeter has offered Burghley Park for the site of the Lincolnshire Agricultural Society's show of 1874, in the event of its being held at Stamford.

Dr. Bede Vaughan, Prior of the Benedictine Noviciate at Belmont, Herefordshire, appointed by the Pope coadjutor with right of succession to the Archbishop of Sydney, Australia, is brother of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Salford.

Dr. Lankester held several inquests last week on the bodies of persons whose deaths had been accelerated by cold. On Monday last Mr. Thomas Samuels, aged sixty-seven, a stableman in Fitzroy-market, asked a fellow-lodger to make him a cup of tea, as he had suffered a good deal through want of clothes and fire. Before the tea could be made he died. Death was caused by enlargement of the lungs, accelerated by extreme cold. On Wednesday morning James Martin, aged fifty-seven, of 5, Upper Lisson-street, was discovered dead in his bed-room. Inflammation of the lungs, brought on by exposure to the cold, was the cause. A needlewoman, named Harriet Morris, aged seventy-two, living at 41, Newman-street, died on Tuesday morning, the extreme cold having enfeebled the heart. In each case the jury returned a verdict in accordance with the evidence.

The money subscribed by the public for Dr. Hessel was presented to him, on Monday afternoon, at the offices of the German Consulate in Finsbury-circus. The total sum collected amounted to nearly £1200. Dr. Hessel expressed his deep appreciation of the kindness which had been shown him by the people of England; and, after briefly speaking of the shock which so terrible an accusation had been alike to him and his young wife, he said he should send half the money to his father and invest the remaining half for the benefit of his wife. He also intimated his intention of acknowledging his gratitude to the English nation by a letter to the newspapers.—Dr. Hessel was the guest, on Tuesday night, of the German Gymnastic Society of London, at a gathering intended to be a kind of leave-taking before his departure for Brazil, and an occasion for expressing the warm wishes of the German colony in London for his success in life. In the speeches only incidental reference was made for the most part to the recent trial, as exhibiting a defect in our treatment of persons under arrest, but not convicted of crime; while, on the other hand, the sympathy shown for Dr. Hessel by the British press and public was acknowledged in the heartiest manner.



OPENING OF KEW BRIDGE FREE OF TOLL.



PRESENTING THE FREEDOM OF THE COACHMAKERS' COMPANY TO THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.



SKETCHES IN NEWGATE: THE COLLECTION OF CASTS.

THE COACHMAKERS' COMPANY.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh was last week, on Friday, presented with the freedom of the Company of Coachmakers and Coach Harness Makers, one of the oldest guilds in the city of London. The ceremony was held in the hall of the company, situated in Noble-street, Falcon-square. His Royal Highness, by patrimony, is a freeman of the city of London; but, notwithstanding that, the company, for reasons of their own, desired to confer this special mark of favour upon him, and the governing body mustered in considerable numbers on the occasion. The company has been nearly two centuries in existence, having received a charter from Charles II. in 1677, and has lately rebuilt its corporate hall, which is now lighted by an imposing dome of stained glass, representing the signs of the Zodiac, from designs brought from Pompeii, and by windows in stained glass ornamented by the arms of twenty-six of its present leading members. There is also, on a stained-glass window in the saloon, a fine representation of the first coach used in England by Queen Elizabeth, in 1571.

The Duke, attended by Colonel the Hon. W. J. Colville and Lieutenant Haig, arrived at the hall of the Company at one o'clock. He was received at the entrance by Mr. Herbert Mountford Holmes, the Master, the Wardens, and the rest of the governing body, all wearing their official robes and badges, and attended by Mr. Henry Nicholson, their clerk. Thence his Royal Highness was escorted to the court-room, where the ceremony of induction was conducted and the customary forms observed. The Master, with a brief and appropriate speech,

informed his Royal Highness that the Company would be glad if he could sometimes attend the Court of Assistants. The Company's medal was handed to the Prince, who received it with his customary grace, and made a short speech in reply. He expressed a hope that the resources and influence of the City companies might be applied to the useful work of promoting technical education, as was recommended at a meeting of the Society of Arts last year, under the presidency of his brother, Prince Arthur. After the ceremony the Master, Wardens, and Court of Assistants entertained his Royal Highness at a déjeuner, in the ancient banquetting-hall. The guests included the Lord Mayor (Sir Sydney Waterlow), Mr. Sheriff Perkins, Colonel Colville, Lieutenant Haig, Colonel Sir H. Wilmot, V.C., Colonel Hankey, and twenty-three of the past Masters of the Company, and Mr. Nicholson, the clerk. A guard of honour of the West London Rifles attended with their band, which played during the luncheon. His Royal Highness occupied a seat on the right of the master and the Lord Mayor on the left. In the speeches that were made at table, it was remarked that a coachbuilder of Sydney, Mr. Viall, had the honour of interposing to save the life of the Duke of Edinburgh when shot by a Fenian assassin near that colonial city. His Royal Highness remembered this personal service with gratitude.

The Coachmakers' Company has begun to act upon the good advice with respect to technical education by offering prizes to persons employed in the trade for the best drawings, mechanical or ornamental, of parts of carriages, to be shown at the International Exhibition.

SKETCHES OF NEWGATE.

The prison is a stern and necessary reality of our civilisation. It is one which we cannot refuse to contemplate, though it is unpleasant as a spectacle and in the feelings associated with it. So is the hospital for sick and maimed or insane patients. If it be worth while to know the actual working of all public institutions for the benefit of society or for the remedy of prevailing evils, the treatment of criminals is a fit subject for description. And if it be fit for description, there is no reason why, in a journal like this, it should not be dealt with as matter for illustration. Without indulging an unworthy curiosity about the personal experiences of convicts, one may fairly desire information concerning the official arrangements for their custody and what is attempted of reformatory discipline. It has therefore seemed not improper to give a series of illustrations of the great metropolitan gaol at Newgate, from sketches taken by special permission of the authorities. These have been some time in preparation, but the first is published this week. It represents a place next the entrance-hall, where the warder is accustomed to show to visitors the collection of plaster casts taken from the heads of criminals who have been hanged in front of the prison. This exhibition is one that might as well be discontinued, we think. The interior of Newgate Prison, so far as relates to the mere building, is reported to be ill adapted for its present uses. It is nearly a hundred years old, the first stone having been laid by Lord Mayor Beckford in 1770; the vast edifice was completed in 1782; but a portion, already constructed, had

been burnt by the Gordon rioters in 1780. The architect was Mr. George Dance, R.A. The two façades, in the Old Bailey and in Newgate-street, the one 295 ft. long, the other 115 ft., have an imposing aspect of gloomy grandeur. The outer walls are 3 ft. in thickness. The plan comprises a keeper's house, in the centre, two lodges, and two wings, with yards, right and left. This prison is used as a place of detention for persons to be tried at the Central Criminal Court, as well as for those under sentence of death. We shall have more to say of its arrangements.

MUSIC.

The fifth concert of the British Orchestral Society took place on Thursday week, when Mr. J. F. Barnett's new Overture to Shakspeare's "Winter's Tale"—composed expressly for the society—was performed for the first time. The varied sentiments and chief situations of the play are musically illustrated by Mr. Barnett with much suggestive effect, and with a skill in instrumentation which he has before successfully manifested, not only in other overtures and a symphony, but also (incidentally) in his cantatas, "The Ancient Mariner" and "Paradise and the Peri." The new overture was received with great applause, and will doubtless soon be heard again. Another specialty at this concert was a song—"Over the roof and over the wall"—from Mr. Sullivan's opera, "The Sapphire Necklace," only the overture to which, and the song just mentioned, have as yet been heard in public. This latter piece, sung by Miss Edith Wynne, pleased so much that it was repeated from the second verse. In Chopin's Polonaise for pianoforte (with orchestral accompaniments), Miss Nathalie Evans made a highly successful début, and displayed much brilliant execution, with a degree of power scarcely to be expected from one apparently so young. The other instrumental pieces of the evening were Mendelssohn's "Scotch" symphony and Beethoven's overture to "Egmont;" the remainder of the vocal selection having consisted of Schubert's "Wanderer," sung by Mr. Lewis Thomas; Spohr's air, "Rose softly blooming," by Miss Edith Wynne; Mr. F. Clay's song, "The shades of evening," by Mr. E. Lloyd; and Sir Sterndale Bennett's quartet, "God is a spirit," by the four singers specified. Mr. Mount conducted as usual, with the exception of Mr. Barnett's overture, which was directed by himself.

Last Saturday's Crystal Palace concert was devoted to a performance of Schumann's "Paradise and the Peri"—a work that had previously been given there; and by the Philharmonic Society, at whose concerts, indeed, it was first performed in London (in 1856). The prevailing grandeur and beauty of the music were more thoroughly appreciated on Saturday, by the audience at large, than on any previous occasion in this country. Notwithstanding some few passages of dulness, the general interest of the composition is such as far to outbalance such transient shortcomings. As usual, the most effective pieces were the chorus of Indians and conquerors, with its preceding movement; the Peri's solo, with chorus, at the end of the first part; the chorus of the Genii of the Nile, and that of Houris; and the beautiful quartet following the tenor solo, "The Peri wept." The very difficult soprano solo music of the Peri was extremely well sung by Miss Blanche Cole, notwithstanding the short notice at which she replaced Madame Lemmens, who was taken suddenly ill; another substitution from the same cause having been that of Miss Julia Elton for Madame Patey. Miss K. Poyntz was the second soprano, Mr. W. H. Cummings the tenor, and Signor Foli the bass—these principal vocalists having been reinforced by Misses Annie Butterworth and Lewis, Mrs. Jacobs, and Mr. Dudley Thomas. The elaborate and masterly orchestral accompaniments were given with fine effect by the band, directed by Mr. Manns.

M. Gounod's new choir commenced a series of concerts at St. James's Hall, on Saturday evening, when the programme consisted almost entirely of his own compositions. The first part began with a "Pater-Noster" for four voices; and included a short "Requiem," the most important portion of which is the opening "Kyrie" for double choir. The well-known characteristics of M. Gounod's religious music—the occasional reflection of the severe style of the old Italian church composers, mingled with the suavity of modern melody—are successfully manifested in both these works, together with that knowledge of vocal effects which is generally evidenced in M. Gounod's works, both sacred and secular. The "Sanctus" of the Requiem pleased so much that it had to be repeated. Other novelties by the same composer were two choruses, "Omnipotent Lord" and "Bright Star of Eve;" a part-song, "Gitarella" (encored); and two tenor solos, "Perchi piangi" and "Ho messo nuove." Besides these, several well-known pieces, solo and concerted, of M. Gounod's were included in the concert, which also comprised some clever violin-playing by a young gentleman who was announced as an honorary member of the choir. The choristers number nearly eighty voices, and their performances generally indicated careful study and training. The sopranos were particularly bright in tone, and generally true in intonation. M. Gounod conducted, and occasionally accompanied on the pianoforte, with great skill in both respects; Dr. Stainer having presided at the organ.

At last week's Monday Popular Concert Madame Norman-Néruda and Mr. Charles Hallé were again respectively the leading violinist and solo pianist. At the concert of Saturday afternoon Miss Agnes Zimmermann appeared, and played with fine execution and true appreciation Schubert's solo sonata in A major, op. 120, and the pianoforte part of Beethoven's first trio. This week brought back Madame Schumann, who was received with an enthusiastic welcome, such as invariably greets her reappearance here. The great pianist played the solo sonata of Beethoven in D minor (No. 2 of op. 31), and was also heard in the first of the three trios composed by her late husband. The fine execution and intellectual reading of these works produced the marked effect which usually attends the performances of this admirable artist, whose reception was of the most enthusiastic kind. An encore of the finale of the sonata was replied to by playing the charming romance, in D minor, of Robert Schumann (from his Op. 32). The quartets were Mozart's No. 3 (in B flat) and Haydn's op. 76, No. 6 (in E flat), the executants having been the usual party—Madame Norman-Néruda, Messrs. Ries and Zerbini, and Signor Piatti. Mlle. Nita Gaetano sang the old aria, "O qui pena," by Pergolesi, and Mr. Osborne's song, "The Robin and the Maiden," with good effect; Sir J. Benedict having been the accompanist. Herr Joachim is to appear at next Monday's concert.

Madame Arabella Goddard gave a farewell concert at St. James's Hall, on Tuesday evening, prior to her departure on a long professional tour in Australia, and other distant parts. This was announced as her last public appearance here; and the occasion drew a large audience, by whom the pianist was enthusiastically greeted. The performances of Madame Goddard consisted of repetitions of pieces in which her brilliant execution has often been successfully displayed, especially at the Monday Popular Concerts, with which institution

she has been identified since its commencement. In Woelfl's sonata, entitled "Ne plus ultra" (including the variations on "Life let us cherish"), in Thalberg's "Home, Sweet Home," in Mendelssohn's second sonata with violoncello—aided by Signor Piatti—and Haydn's trio in G—associated with the violoncellist just named and Mr. Carrodus, Madame Goddard displayed her best powers. One of Haydn's quartets (with Mr. L. Ries as second violin and Mr. Zerbini as viola) commenced the concert, which included vocal solos by Mr. Santley and Mr. E. Lloyd, who replaced Mr. Sims Reeves. Sir J. Benedict conducted.

The London Ballad Concerts at St. James's Hall (directed by Mr. John Boosey) are pursuing their successful career. Seven performances have now taken place—two afternoon and five evening. Mr. Sims Reeves sang uninterruptedly until last week, when the influence of the weather on a susceptible throat prevented his appearance; Mr. Nordblom having been absent on account of domestic affliction, and Madame Patey having sung under the pressure of illness. Other eminent vocalists (named in our previous notices) have reappeared; and many songs and ballads, old and new, have been given, with almost invariable success, and numerous encores.

Mr. Henry Holmes's pleasant "Musical Evenings" terminated last week, with the fifth concert of the seventh series. The clever pianoforte quartet of Mr. C. E. Stephens (himself at the piano) was the novelty of the programme.

The concerts of Mr. Henry Leslie's choir will be resumed, for the eighteenth season, on the 27th inst., when the programme will consist chiefly of madrigals and part-songs of the Italian and English schools.

The opera season will commence on April 1, when Mr. Gye will lead the way with the opening of the Royal Italian Opera at Covent Garden Theatre, Mr. Mapleson following, on the 15th of the same month, at Drury Lane Theatre (as heretofore), with a fresh campaign of Her Majesty's Opera.

The Alexandra Palace is to open early in May, and music will form an important feature in the arrangements. This department has been placed upon the direction of Mr. H. Weist Hill, the well-known violinist of Her Majesty's Opera, and of the Royal Academy of Music.

Dr. Henry Hugh Pierson has just died at Leipsic, at the age of fifty-eight. He was born and educated in England, but resided chiefly in Germany, where he was more highly esteemed as a composer, because better known there than in his own country. He produced numerous works, some of large dimensions, such as his oratorios, "Jerusalem" and "Hezekiah" (performed at the Norwich Festivals), his music to the second part of Goethe's "Faust;" his operas, "Leila" and "Contarini," &c. Some of Pierson's music deserves more attention than it has hitherto received among us.

THEATRES.

The disposition which ballad-mongers, playwrights, and those for whom they sing and write, have constantly shown in favour of the professional thief, regarding his character almost always from the amiable side, is at least curious. From "the Master Thief" of the Norwegian legends, and the Gilderoy of Scotch tradition, to the "Jack Sheppard" of our popular romances, the same feeling has prevailed. In the legend we can see it is the intellectual adroitness that is admired; in the Percy ballad it is the handsome person and personal courage; and in our nineteenth-century romance it is the special aptitude or instinct that makes the hero. The fact is that the character has a certain poetic value, based on principles that lie deep in our nature. Man was before property, and often manifests himself in antagonism to wealth and power, which are secondary, not primary, qualities of the individual. There was a time when "Jack Sheppard" was the most popular play on the English boards; suddenly it was discovered to be immoral, and the Lord Chamberlain obeyed a general call in prohibiting its performance. Accordingly, for some time it has been laid by, and the English manager has been deprived of a stock piece which he could safely put up for a few nights when everything else had proved a failure. Meanwhile the subject has become a favourite with foreign writers, whose revolutionary tendencies are gratified by the lawless deeds of the social rebel against worldly respectability. It was to these that Schiller's "Robbers" appealed, and was indebted for its success. "Les Chevaliers du Brouillard," by MM. Dennery and Bourget, was produced at the Porte St. Martin in 1857, Mlle. Marie Laurent sustaining the part of the hero. This play has been lately revived, with the same actress in the leading rôle. The present version at the Queen's has been made by Mr. F. Boyle from the French drama; but he has carefully avoided the mistakes and absurdities into which MM. Dennery and Bourget could not help falling. He has entitled his adaptation "Old London," and re-named the characters. Jack Sheppard is called Dick Wastrell; Blueskin, Old Nollekins; Sir Rowland Trenchard is changed to Sir Randolph Brand; Jonathan Wild is translated into Velvet Grawl, and Thames Darrel into Stephen Wyvern. Honest Wood, the carpenter, becomes Mr. Smiles. In sustaining these characters our modern actors have great recollections to satisfy. Mrs. Keeley and Paul Bedford, like phantoms of the past, must haunt the imaginations of Miss Henrietta Hodson and Mr. W. Belford. But they have plucked up courage, and both make a fair fight for an independent existence; the former evinces not only courage, but talent, and the latter shows a degree of versatility which increases our estimate of his merit. Lyon and Emery stood in the way of Mr. F. Kilpack and Nelson; but neither was such an ass as to believe in ghosts, nor such a Balaam as to be blind altogether to danger. The latter, at any rate, looked defiant enough, and bore down all opposition. The remainder of the company likewise became brave by example, and altogether as fair a representation of the characters was obtained as might have been expected. Miss Isabel Clifton, as the Widow Wastrell, distinguished herself in the mad scenes; nor is she less to be commended for her good elocution in delivering her feelings of virtuous indignation in the first act, and the vigour which she displayed in the last in lending her aid to her son's escape. Messrs. Gordon and Harford deserve praise for the scenery, which is all elaborately built up and carefully painted. Mr. Smiles's workshop, Sir Randolph's study, a street in St. Giles's, and the cellar of the Magpie and Stump diversify the second act; the Old Wharf at Greenwich and the Old Mint, the third. In the fourth we have Old London Bridge, and Newgate in the last. All these, of course, tended to the success of the piece; but the chief element of success exists in Miss Hodson's acting. Her Dick Wastrell is a creation. It is clear that the too-vivacious youth is the victim of a mania; that the disposition to steal is in his blood: it is his inheritance. But, besides all this, the profession of thief has fascinations for him, and his ambition is satisfied when he is installed the King of the Mint. But his "failings lean to virtue's side." He does not steal from sordid motives, but to benefit others and do right to those who are suffering wrong. His uses wrong means for a right end, under the notion that the end justifies the means. We forgive the vagabond his errors because he

sins in good company, and we applaud the actress because she puts the best of faces on his transgressions. But we doubt whether the more moral morality of these days will permit a repetition of the objectionable triumphs of the past.

Morning performances are now frequent, and, indeed, are of such a nature as precludes any attempt at a regular registration. At the Gaiety, on Saturday, a new comedietta from the French, called "A Nice Girl," was produced. The heroine is the youngest daughter of a retired gentleman at Richmond, whose eldest daughter is engaged to one Arthur Egerton. Kate Nestfeather overhears in a railway carriage the particulars of some irregular visits made by this young gentleman and his friend, Mr. Gadfly, to a Miss Fitzspanker of Twickenham, and subsequently blurs them out, to the consternation of the family party. Ultimately the matter is compromised, and the issue happy. Miss E. Farren, as the mischievous Kate, played with the utmost quaintness and humour, and ensured the success of the piece.

At the Vaudeville a new four-act drama was produced on the morning of Saturday, entitled "Passion." The principal character was supported by Mr. H. Neville; but on the whole it was badly acted. In itself the drama also wants merit, and it would be useless to notice it at any length.

The St. James's reopened on Saturday, under the management of Mr. R. Mansell, with Offenbach's opera of "The Bridge of Sighs," in a much reduced form, only the lighter scenes being retained. The whole went off with exceptional briskness and brilliancy.

On Thursday week the rooms of the Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts were crowded with a fashionable and intelligent audience, to hear the redelivery of Miss Edith Heraud's lecture on Tennyson. It was received with great applause. At the conclusion a conversation was permitted, when it was observed that the lecture was exhaustive of the subject and did full justice to the poet.

We have to record the death, on Tuesday morning, of Miss Maria Jones, lately the representative of "The Lady of the Lake" at Drury Lane; and also, on Saturday evening, that of Mrs. Charles Selby, the distinguished actress, who so well illustrated the merits of the old school of acting. She was an excellent elocutionist.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LADY ARABELLA MAXWELL.

Lady Arabella Maxwell, who died at Moore-hill, in the county of Waterford, on the 3rd inst., aged only twenty-one, was the youngest daughter of Francis, the present Earl of Huntingdon, by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter and heir of the late Richard Power, Esq., of Clashmore, in the county of Waterford. She was married, Aug. 8, 1871, to Captain William Perceval Maxwell, 3rd Hussars, second son of Robert Perceval-Maxwell, Esq., of Groomsport House, in the county of Down, and of Moore-hill, where her Ladyship died.

LADY BLACKWOOD.

Harriet Louisa, Dowager Lady Blackwood, died on the 6th inst. Her Ladyship was the youngest daughter of J. M. Bulkeley, Esq.; was married, Aug. 19, 1826, to Captain Sir Henry Martin Blackwood, Bart., R. N.; and was left a widow Jan. 7, 1851. Of the issue of this union the eldest son, Sir Henry Blackwood, succeeded his father, and died unmarried, May 26, 1854; the second son is the present Sir Francis Blackwood, Bart., Commander R.N.

SIR CHARLES MARSHALL.

Sir Charles Marshall, Knight, late Chief Justice of Ceylon, who died at 5, Kensington-garden-terrace, on the 5th inst., was the only son of the late Mr. Serjeant Marshall, and was born in 1788. Educated at Westminster and at Jesus College, Cambridge (where he graduated B.A. 1810 and M.A. 1814), he was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1815. From 1832 to 1846, Sir Charles held the post of Chief Justice of Ceylon, and received the honour of knighthood on his appointment to the Bench. He married, in 1851, Mary, widow of John Cox, Esq.

MAJOR WILLOUGHBY MONTAGU.

This officer, one of the few remaining veterans present at Waterloo, died, on the 2nd inst., at Clapham, in his eighty-second year. He was the last surviving son of Montagu Montagu, Esq., of Little Bookham, Surrey. He entered the Royal Artillery in 1808, and in 1813 was present at the siege of Dantisc with a small contingent, under the command of Major A. Macdonald, in aid of the Russians and Prussians, and received the order of St. Vladimir from the Emperor Alexander I. He proceeded to Belgium in 1815, was present at Waterloo and the capture of Cambray, and remained with the army of occupation till the close of 1818. He afterwards served as Adjutant, and was placed on half-pay as Captain in 1827. Subsequently he was appointed Staff Officer of Pensioners, and was given the brevet rank of Major, dated Nov. 23, 1841. He married, Aug. 1, 1826, Catharine Magdalen, daughter of the late Alexander Mangin, Esq.; but she predeceased him without issue.

MR. LE FANU.

Joseph Sheridan Le Fanu, Esq., died, on the 7th inst., at 18, Merrion-square South, Dublin, in his fifty-eighth year. Descended from the sister of the Right Hon. Richard Brinsley Sheridan, Mr. Le Fanu inherited no small share of the genius of the Sheridan family. He was called to the Irish Bar in 1839, but soon deserted law for literature. His first contributions appeared in the *Dublin University Magazine*, which, at a later period, he edited. He was also for several years proprietor and editor of the *Warder*, and also part proprietor of the *Dublin Evening Mail*. As a novelist he gained considerable distinction, his most popular works being "The House by the Churchyard" and "Uncle Silas."

MR. J. MILNES GASKELL.

James Milnes Gaskell, Esq., of Thornes House, Yorkshire, whose death is announced, was born Oct. 19, 1810, the only child of Benjamin Gaskell, Esq., M.P., and his wife, Mary, daughter of Dr. Brandreth, of Liverpool. Having received his education at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford, Mr. Gaskell was elected M.P. for Wenlock in 1832, and continued to represent that borough till 1868. He was a Lord of the Treasury from 1841 to 1846, in Sir R. Peel's administration, and, although subsequently declining political office, was well known as an effective and fervent speaker. He married, May 16, 1832, Mary, second daughter of the late Right Hon. Charles W. Williams Wynn, M.P., and is succeeded by his eldest son, Charles George Milnes Gaskell, Esq., who has lately announced himself as a candidate for the seat his father held so many years.

MR. POWER OF FAITHLEGG.

Nicholas Mahon Power, Esq., of Faithlegg House, in the county of Waterford, J.P. and D.L., who died recently at the age of eighty-five, was the elder son of Nicholas Power, Esq., J.P., by Catherine, his wife, daughter, of Bartholomew Rivers, Esq., of Tramore, in the county of Waterford. He represented the

county of Waterford in Parliament from 1847 to 1859. Mr. Power married, in 1818, Margaret, only child of Nicholas Mahon, Esq., of Dublin, and had two sons and five daughters. His eldest son, Patrick Mahon Power, Esq., married, 1859, Lady Olivia Jane Nugent, daughter of the present Earl of Westmeath. Mr. Power was one of the wealthiest commoners in Ireland.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will and codicil of Colonel Sir William Davison, K.H., Equerry to the Duke of Cambridge, of Swarland Park, and of Lanton, Northumberland, who died on the 14th ult., at No. 27, Holles-street, Cavendish-square, were proved on the 4th inst., by Rosaline Nicolette Marianne Dorothea Delphine Baroness von Riederer, Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Gordon Christie, and the Rev. Canon Evan Nepean, the acting executors, the personality being sworn under £70,000. The testator offers for the acceptance of the Duke of Cambridge the Turkish scimitar presented to him by the Duke's father; and he gives to Colonel Christie Hyder Ali's famous dagger with agate handle. The autograph letters of Lord Nelson to testator's father are to be offered for sale to the trustees or commissioners of Greenwich Hospital; and, if they decline to purchase them, to the trustees of the British Museum; and if they also decline to purchase them, they are to be sold by public auction. The testator gives the four cannon taken by Lord Nelson at Copenhagen, and the Turkish gun, sabre, and canteen presented to him by the Sultan, after the battle of the Nile, and also the portrait in oils of Lord Nelson, by Abbot, to the trustees of the Royal Greenwich Hospital, it being testator's wish that such memorials of Lord Nelson should be for ever hereafter preserved in this country. The residue of his property, real and personal, is bequeathed to his daughter, the said Baroness von Riederer, for life, and after her death to her children.

The will, with four codicils, of Sir Edward St. Aubyn, Baronet, of St. Michael's Mount, Cornwall, and of Devonport, Devon, who died on Nov. 30, was proved, on the 8th inst., by Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart., and the Rev. William St. Aubyn, the sons, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £140,000. The testator has given to his said son William £5000, and £100 as executor; to his son Edmund the advowson of the vicarage of Stoke Fleming and £4900; to each of his daughters Emma, Juliana, and Catherine such a legacy as, with the amount he appoints to them under the powers given him by certain settlements, will make up the capital sum of £15,000; to his widow an immediate legacy of £500, and such an annuity as, with the income she will derive under her marriage settlement, will make up the sum of £1600 per annum; he also gives her certain parts of his furniture and effects, and the remainder he gives to his eldest son, the present Baronet; to his nephew Lionel St. Aubyn and to Marie St. Aubyn, £1000 each, free of duty; upon trust for his niece Constance Casey and her children, the like sum of £1000, also free of duty; to his nephew James Piers St. Aubyn, an annuity of £100; to his servant, William Brier, an annuity of £50, and to Sarah Brier, if she survives her husband, an annuity of £25; to the Mayor of Devonport, for distribution among the poor of that town, £100; to his executors, for distribution among the poor of St. Michael's Mount, £50; to his granddaughters, Alice Muriel St. Aubyn, Elizabeth Blanche Emma St. Aubyn, Emma Sybil Wake, and Ethel Barbara St. Aubyn; his niece Martha St. Aubyn, his nephew James Pearce, his sisters-in-law, Catherine Knollys and Augusta Foster; his godsons, John Townsend St. Aubyn, Edward St. Aubyn Wade, and George John Butts, and to General Sir William Thomas Knollys and Mrs. Mary Ann Wulff, legacies of £100 each. There are also legacies of £100 each, free of duty, to his butler, Thomas Cheshire, and his coachman, Richard Wright, if in his service at the time of his decease; to Mrs. Elizabeth Codd, £50; to Elizabeth Mason, Thomas Symons, Thomas Ash, and Edward Willis, 19gs. each; and to William Stalley and Vincent Bird, £10 each. The testator devises all his manors, messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments upon trust for sale, and bequeaths the proceeds thereof and the residue of his personal estate equally between his children, except his eldest son John, who gets the settled estates.

The will of Thomas Tomlinson, of No. 3, Richmond-terrace, Westminster, and of Heysham, Lancashire, barrister-at-law, was proved on the 4th inst. by Sarah Tomlinson, the relict; William Edward Murray Tomlinson, the son; and Henry Warwick Cole, Q.C. (to the latter of whom he leaves a legacy of 300gs.), the executors, under £80,000. The testator has devised all his real estate and bequeathed the residue of his personal estate to his wife absolutely.

The will and three codicils of Mr. Farnham Flower, of No. 3, Rectory-place, Bow, were proved on the 8th inst. by John Flower and William Flower, the sons, and Emma Martha Goode (wife of Francis Lawrence Goode), the daughter, the executors, the personality being sworn under £40,000.

The will, with two codicils, of Mr. Joseph Bennett Hankin Bennett, of Tutbury, Staffordshire, was proved, on the 8th inst., by John Richardson and William Small, the executors, the personality being sworn under £45,000. The testator has bequeathed to the General Infirmary, Stafford, the General Infirmary, Derby, and the General Infirmary, Nottingham, £1000 each; to the British and Foreign Bible Society, £800; to the Church of England Missionary Society, £600; to the Religious Tract Society, £200; to the Weekly Tract Society, and the Society for Promoting Christianity Among the Jews, £100 each; and to the Lichfield Diocesan Church Extension Society, £50. The executors are directed to pay such legacies free of duty at the end of six calendar months after his decease.

The will of Margaret Louisa Gluber (wife of Florian Gluber), of Darmstadt, was proved on the 8th inst. by the Rev. John Hamilton and Henry R. Hamilton, the executors, under £30,000.

The will of William Edwin Baxter, of Wynnestay Lodge, Bedford Park, Croydon, proprietor of the *Sussex Express* and other papers, was proved, on Jan. 27, 1873, by his widow, under £20,000. He leaves all his property to his widow during widowhood, and afterwards to his three sons and two daughters equally. He appoints his wife sole executrix during her widowhood, and after her death or re-marriage he appoints his three sons, Wynne Edwin, Minshall, and Harriid, and W. D. Simmons executors and trustees of his will.

Canon O'Reilly, of St. Vincent's Church, Liverpool, has been appointed Roman Catholic Bishop of Liverpool.

Mr. John Kinahan, of Roebuck House, was sworn in on Saturday as High Sheriff of the City of Dublin.—Severe punishment has been dealt out by the Board of Trinity College to the students who took part in the recent snowballing disturbance. One has forfeited a valuable exhibition and his chambers; a medical student has been condemned to lose a year; others to undergo extra examinations; while others, again, are ordered to pay heavy fines.—Mrs. Boyce, who has been recently desponding, threw herself into the Liffey at midnight on Saturday, and was rescued by Mr. Dowling. She had upon her at the time £6000 in bank notes and securities.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed "To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS," &c., and have the word "Chess" legibly written on the outside of the envelope.

RECENT, PERALTA, ZARAGOZA.—Your solution of Problem No. 1508 is the true one. G. H. G.—The move you suggest for Black in No. 1508 will not prevent mate next move. R. TETLEY.—See notice to "S. G." "Query," and others, in our Number for Jan. 24. M. M. B.—The Chess-Player's Handbook and the Chess Praxis, both published by Bell and Daldy, Covent-garden. STOCK EXCHANGE.—The examiners invariably decline to look at any problem which reaches them unaccompanied by a solution and the sender's name and address. E. F., Hull.—The corrected version appears to be irreproachable, and has been marked for immediate insertion. S. H., Nottingham.—The games are both well played, and shall appear very shortly. SWEDISH AMATEUR.—Of course the Pawn can pass in such situations. They must be entirely ignorant of chess or were trying to make fun of you who led you to believe otherwise. THE TRUE SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1510 has been received from Robinson Crusoe—Williams—G. T. E.—M. D.—Presis—Felix—M. P.—Civis—A. Collings—Three Ward, Colney Hatch—J. J. T.—C. Minardiers—D. G.—Joseph Sowden—Q. E. P.—A. Lyddon—Krey of Verden—B.—M. M. B.—A. D. Gilbert—R. B. Seale—W. Groux—A. Wood—J. A. Leeming—James P.—Wilson Moore—W. M. P.—T. W. of Canterbury—Dover—Henry Fraai of Lyons (Why not write on substantial paper, the postage being the same?)—Boz—W. Furnivall—Egbert—W. P. S.—Cymon, Frederic—Charles—Dealing—Ralph—D. D.—W. G. K.—Mireel—S. S.—Frogmore—W. S. B.—Q. E. D.—A. Euclid—Peter—W. T. Arden—W. Airey. PROBLEMS RECEIVED and now under examination from J. J. Campbell—W. S. Pavitt—R. B. Wormald—J. Pierce—C. W. of Snaresbury—D. Allingham—W. S. B.—F. B. of Huntspill—H. B. (amended)—E. B.—F. C. Collins—C. M. Baxter.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1511.

WHITE. 1. R to K R 2nd 2. Q to Q R sq	BLACK. B takes Kt* Any move	WHITE. 3. Gives mate accordingly.	BLACK. 3. Gives mate accordingly.
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*1. 2. Kt to Q B 8th
B to Q sq
Any move

PROBLEM NO. 1512.
By MR. JAMES PIERCE.

BLACK.

WHITE.
White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS IN GLASGOW.
In addition to his blindfold Chess exploits at Glasgow, which consisted in his playing on one occasion twelve, and on another ten, games without the board, Mr. Zukertort contested several games in the ordinary manner. Of these the following is noteworthy.

(Two Knights' Defence.)

BLACK (Mr. Z.) 1. P to K 4th 2. Kt to K B 3rd 3. B to Q B 4th 4. Kt to K Kt 5th 5. P takes P 6. B to Q Kt 5th (ch) 7. P takes P 8. B to K 2nd 9. Kt to K B 3rd	WHITE (Mr. J.) P to K 4th Kt to Q B 3rd Kt to K B 3rd P to Q 4th Kt to Q 4th Kt to Q B 3rd P takes P P to K R 3rd P to Q 3rd	BLACK (Mr. Z.) 14. P to Q 4th 15. Kt to K 5th	WHITE (Mr. J.) P to K 5th P to K B 5th
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Mr. Zukertort declines this advance as "premature"; but had his opponent any better move at command? It appears to us that in any case he must have had a bad position.

16. P to Q B 4th
17. P takes Kt
18. Q to K 2nd, taking P

19. Q to Q Kt 5th
20. B to Q 2nd
21. B to Q Kt 4th
22. Q R to K B sq
23. K R to K sq
24. Q to Q 7th
25. Kt takes Q
26. Kt to Q B 5th
27. B to Q R 5th

P to K B 6th
P takes B
P takes P
Kt to Q Kt 2nd
K to K 3rd
R to K B 3rd
Kt to Q sq
B to Q R 3rd
Q takes Q
R to Q B 3rd
Q R to Q B sq
R takes Kt

This, of course, is a fatal error; but, by playing out the Kt, Mr. Jenkins would surely have had a fair chance of drawing the game.

28. R takes R, and wins.

CHESS AT ALTONA.
A striking Game between Messrs. ANDERSEN and SCHALLOP, played at the last Chess Congress held in Altona.—(Evans's Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. S.) 1. P to K 4th 2. Kt to K B 3rd 3. B to Q B 4th 4. P to Q Kt 4th 5. P to Q B 3rd 6. P to Q 4th 7. Castles 8. Q to Q Kt 3rd 9. P to K 5th 10. Q Kt takes P 11. Kt to K 2nd 12. B to Q 3rd 13. Q to Q Kt 2nd 14. Kt to K B 4th 15. B takes Kt 16. Q R to Q B sq 17. B to K 4th 18. Q to Q R 3rd 19. B to K 3rd 20. B takes Q B 21. Kt to Q 4th	BLACK (Mr. A.) P to K 4th Kt to Q B 3rd B to Q B 4th B takes Kt P B to Q R 4th P takes P P takes P Q to K B 3rd K Kt to K 2nd P to Q Kt 4th Q to K 3rd Kt to K Kt 3rd Kt takes Kt P to K R 3rd B to Q Kt 2nd B to Q Kt 3rd Kt to Q 4th Kt takes B B takes Kt	WHITE (Mr. S.) 21. P to Q 4th 22. K R to K sq 23. B takes B 24. Kt to Q B 4th 25. Kt takes Kt 26. Q to K 5th (dis. ch), winning obviously, and mate next move. 27. B to K 5th (dis. ch), and mate next move. 28. B takes B 29. P to K B 4th 30. Q R to K B sq 31. Q to Q Kt 2nd 32. B to K 3rd 33. Q to Q 4th 34. P to K B 5th 35. R takes P 36. B to K B 4th 37. B to K Kt 3rd 38. R to K B 6th	BLACK (Mr. A.) P takes K P B to Q 4th, or* Q takes R Kt to K 3rd, winning easily. Q takes Q B to K 5th (dis. ch), winning obviously, and mate next move. P to Q B 3rd P to K Kt 3rd P to Q R 4th P to Q Kt 5th P to Q B 4th Kt to Q sq P takes P Kt to Q B 3rd P to Q 4th Q to K 2nd Q to Q 5th Q takes K P Q to Q 4th Q to K 3rd Resigns.
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Expecting this would lead to—
34. B takes Q P
35. Q takes Kt
36. R takes B P
37. B to K B 4th
38. B to K Kt 3rd
39. R to K B 6th

And White wins.

Mr. Newmann has lately published some instructive variations to show that if Mr. Andersen had taken the King's Pawn with his Queen at this point, his adversary could still have won the game. The following are the chief of them:—

22. Kt to B 6th (ch)
23. B takes B
24. Q R to Q sq (ch)
25. Q takes Q R P
26. Kt to Q B 6th (ch)
27. B takes B

K to Q sq, or
P takes Kt
P takes B
K to Q sq
Castles on Q's side
K to Kt sq
P takes Kt
Q to Q 3rd

26. Q to K R 3rd (ch)
27. Q to Q 7th
28. R to K 7th
29. R to K 8th (ch), &c.
Q takes R (ch), followed by P takes B, is surely preferable.
28. B to Q R 7th (ch)
29. B to K 3rd

CAMBRIDGE STAUNTON CHESS CLUB.—We are asked to say that the following gentlemen have been elected officers of this club for the present term:—R. M. Simon, Caius College, president; A. G. Rogers, Esq., Trinity College, vice president; J. N. Keynes, Esq., Pembroke College, hon. secretary.

THE CENSUS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

From the revised returns of the Census of 1871, which have been published, we gather that the total population of the United Kingdom at that date, exclusive of the Army, Navy, and seamen abroad, was 31,628,338. Of this number, 21,495,131 belonged to England, 1,217,135 to Wales, 3,360,018 to Scotland, 5,411,416 to Ireland, and 144,638 to the adjacent islands in the British seas—viz., 54,022 to the Isle of Man, 56,627 to Jersey, and 33,969 to Guernsey and the rest of the Channel Islands. The population of England and Wales together is therefore 22,712,266. The number of men in the Army, Navy, and merchant service is estimated at about 229,000.

It is interesting to compare these numbers with those of the previous Census of 1861. At that date the population of England and Wales numbered 20,066,224 souls; so that in the ten years' interval 2,646,042 persons were added to the population of this portion of the United Kingdom. Taking England alone into consideration, the rate of increase appears still greater. In 1861 there were 18,954,444 inhabitants in England alone, and accordingly, as the number had increased to 21,495,131 in the year 1871, there had been an addition of 2,540,687 persons to the population of England in the ten years.

No other portion of the United Kingdom can show an increase equal to this. In Ireland, in fact, there has been a considerable decrease of population. The inhabitants of the sister isle were 387,551 fewer in 1871 than in 1861. Only one other portion of the British Islands, however, shows, like Ireland, a loss of population, and that is Guernsey, with Alderney and Sark, whose inhabitants numbered 1396 less in 1871 than in 1861, the decrease being at the rate of 3.95 per cent. In Scotland, on the other hand, the numbers have risen from 3,062,294 in 1861, to 3,360,018 in 1871, showing an addition of 297,724 persons to the inhabitants of the northern kingdom. In Wales, too, the population has increased at very nearly the same rate, the addition in the ten years amounting to 205,355 persons. The comparative increase and decrease of the several constituent parts of the United Kingdom may be illustrated as follows:—For every 10,000 Englishmen in 1861 there were 11,340 in 1871; for every 10,000 Scotchmen, 10,972; for every 10,000 Welshmen, 10,948; and for every 10,000 Irishmen, 9332.

The population of the whole of the United Kingdom in 1861 numbered 29,070,932; and in 1871, as above stated, 31,628,338, showing an addition of 2,557,406 persons in the ten years.

One of the most interesting results of the Census is that which shows the relative proportion of the sexes. Of the 31,628,338 inhabitants of the United Kingdom in 1871, it appears that 15,368,125 were males, and 16,260,213 females; so that her Majesty's female subjects in the United Kingdom outnumber the males by 892,088. The most recent Censuses of the United States and the British colonies show that in those countries the preponderance is on the other side, the males outnumbering the females by between one and two millions. The number of females in England and Wales is 11,653,332; the number of males, 11,058,934. Hence it appears that to every 1000 males in the country there are 1054 females, or to every 1000 females there are only 949 males. The different districts of the country vary considerably in the relative proportion of the sexes. In the great urban districts women greatly preponderate. In Middlesex there are 1146 females to every 1000 males; in Surrey, 1111; in Lancashire, 1076; and in Cheshire, 1070. On the other hand, in the coal and iron counties of Durham, Stafford, Glamorgan, &c., the males are the more numerous. Thus, to every 1000 males in Glamorgan there are only 935 females.

It was in the year 1801 that the first Census of the present century was taken in this country. In that year the population of England and Wales numbered no more than 8,892,536 souls. In the seventy years which had elapsed between that date and the last Census 13,819,730 persons had been added to the population of this portion of the United Kingdom. The population, in fact, is now more than two and a half times as numerous as it was but threescore and ten years ago. The truly marvellous rapidity with which our population has increased within the present century may be better appreciated if we recollect that from the earliest dawn of English history—the settlement of the Angles and Saxons in Britain—down to the date when the population of England and Wales numbered 8,892,536, a period of more than 1200 years had elapsed. And while it thus required upwards of twelve centuries before the population reached a total of less than nine millions, only seventy years of the nineteenth century have sufficed to increase the population to 22,712,266.

But, in truth, this is not all. During the present century emigration has assumed proportions previously unknown. Between the years 1861 and 1871 no fewer than 649,742 natives of England and Wales left the country to seek a home in the United States, the colonies, or other States abroad. Between 1851 and 1861 the emigrants of English and Welsh origin numbered 640,316, so that, notwithstanding the fact that the increase of population at home has been greater between 1861 and 1871 than in any similar period of English history, there has, nevertheless, been at the same time an increase in the number of emigrants as compared with the previous ten years. The total emigration from the United Kingdom between 1861 and 1871, however, shows a considerable decrease as compared with that of the previous decennium. Between 1851 and 1861 there were 2,249,355 emigrants who left the shores of the United Kingdom, of whom only 194,777 were foreigners. Between 1861 and 1871 the total number of emigrants was 1,976,577, but of these 301,983 were of foreign extraction. Hence it appears that while between 1851 and 1861 the English, Scotch, and Irish emigrants numbered 2,054,578, between 1861 and 1871 they only numbered 1,674,594, showing a decrease of 379,984 in the latter period as compared with the former. While the number of emigrants of English and of foreign origin have increased within the past ten years, those of Irish and Scotch extraction have diminished, the former very considerably. Between 1851 and 1861 the emigrants from Scotland numbered 182,954; between 1861 and 1871 the number fell to 158,226, a decrease of 24,728. The number of Irish emigrants between 1851 and 1861 was not less than 1,231,308; between 1861 and 1871 the number was 866,626—a reduction of 364,682, or more than 30 per cent fewer than in the former decennial period.

The 8,892,536 inhabitants of England and Wales in the year 1801 resided in 1,575,923 houses; the 22,712,266 English and Welshmen of 1871 lived in 4,259,117 houses. Hence the inhabited houses have increased in the seventy years by 2,683,194, or 170 per cent. As the population in the interval has increased only 155 per cent, it may be inferred that the people are now somewhat better housed, or, in other words, that dwellings are not quite so thickly occupied as at the commencement of the century. In 1861 the inhabited houses in England and Wales numbered 3,739,505, so that there has been an addition of 519,612 to the number of inhabited houses in the ten years between that date and 1871.

The area of England and Wales, estimated in 1861 at 37,324,883 acres, is now estimated, with the recent corrections, at 37,319,221 acres.

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING

COMPANY.—Established 1836.
Subscribed Capital, £3,000,000, in 60,000 Shares of £50 each.
Paid-up Capital .. £1,000,000.
Ditto (in course of payment) .. £200,000.
Reserve Fund .. £500,000.
Ditto (in course of payment) .. £100,000.

Directors.
NATHANIEL ALEXANDER, Esq.
THOS. TYRINGHAM BERNARD, Esq.
THOMAS STOCK COWIE, Esq.
FREDERICK FRANCIS, Esq.
FREDERICK HARRISON, Esq.
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JAMES MORLEY, Esq.
WILLIAM NICOL, Esq.
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JAMES DUNCAN THOMSON, Esq.
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Joint General Managers.
WILLIAM MCKEWAN, Esq., and WHITBREAD TOMSON, Esq.

Chief Inspector.
W. J. NORFOLK, Esq.

Inspectors of Branches.
H. J. LEMON, Esq., and C. SHERRING, Esq.

Chief Accountant.
JAMES GRAY, Esq.

Solicitors.
Messrs. STEVENS, WILKINSON, and HARRIES.

Secretary.
GEORGE GOUGH, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE.—21, LOMBARD-STREET.
Manager.
WHITBREAD TOMSON, Esq.

Assistant Manager.
WILLIAM HOWARD, Esq.

At the Annual General Meeting of the Proprietors, held on Thursday, Feb. 6, 1873, at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street Station, the following report for the half year ending Dec. 31, 1872, was read by the Secretary.

FREDERICK FRANCIS, Esq., in the Chair.

The Directors, in submitting to the Proprietors the Balance-Sheet of the Bank for the half year ending Dec. 31 last, have the pleasure to report that, after paying interest to customers and all charges, allowing for rebate, and making provision for bad and doubtful debts, the net profits amount to £104,843 9s. 6d. This sum, added to £10,634 11s. 10d. brought from the last account, produces a total of £115,478 11s. 4d.

The Directors recommend the payment of the customary dividend of 6 per cent for the half year, with a bonus of 4 per cent, both free of income tax, which will amount to £100,000, and leave £15 4s. 4d. as a reserve to meet interest accrued on new shares, and £14,936 8s. 6d. to be carried forward to profit and loss new account. The present dividend and bonus, added to the June payment, will make 20 per cent for the year 1872.

The Directors who retire by rotation are William Champion Jones, Esq., Edward Harbord Lushington, Esq., and Frederick Young, Esq., who are eligible for re-election, and offer themselves accordingly.

The dividend and bonus, together £2 per share, free of income tax, will be payable at the Head Office, or at any of the Branches, on or after Monday, the 17th inst.

BALANCE SHEET
of the London and County Banking Company, Dec. 31, 1872.

Dr. £ s. d. £ s. d.

To Capital paid up .. 1,000,000 0 0

Instant received in respect of new Capital .. 98,240 0 0

Reserved Fund .. 500,000 0 0

Instant received in respect of new Capital .. 49,120 0 0

Amount due by the Bank for Customers' Balances, &c. .. 16,974,495 0 9

Liabilities on Acceptances, covered by Securities .. 4,243,844 18 7

Profit and Loss Balance brought from last Account .. 10,634 11 10

Gross Profit for the half year, after making provision for Bad and Doubtful Debts, viz., .. 361,077 11 1

£23,237,412 2 3

Cr. £ s. d. £ s. d.

By cash on hand at Head Office and Branches, and with Bank of England .. 2,447,371 8 5

Cash placed at Call and at Notice, covered by Securities .. 2,283,751 1 11

Investments, viz.—Government and Guaranteed Stocks .. 1,571,592 6 9

Other Stocks and Securities .. 110,782 18 0

Discounted Bills, and advances to Customers in Town and Country .. 12,099,252 17 5

Liabilities of Customers for Drafts accepted by the Bank (as per contra) .. 4,243,844 18 7

Freehold Premises in Lombard-street and Nicholas-lane, Freehold and Leasehold Property at the Branches, with Fixtures and Fittings .. 268,334 19 10

Interest paid to Customers .. 96,062 17 9

Salaries and all other expenses at Head Office and Branches, including Income Tax on Profits and Salaries .. 116,418 13 7

£23,237,412 2 3

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT. £ s. d.

To Interest paid to Customers, as above .. 96,062 17 9

Expenses, as above .. 116,418 13 7

Rebate on Bills not due, carried to new account .. 43,722 10 3

Dividend of 6 per cent for half year .. 60,000 0 0

Bonus of 4 per cent .. 40,000 0 0

Reserve to meet interest accrued on new Shares .. 541 13 4

To Balance carried forward .. 14,936 8 0

£371,712 2 11

By Balance brought forward from last Account .. 10,634 11 10

Gross Profit for the half year, after making provision for Bad and Doubtful Debts .. 361,077 11 1

£371,712 2 11

We, the undersigned, have examined the foregoing Balance-Sheet, and have found the same to be correct.

(Signed) Wm. JARDINE, } Auditors.
WILLIAM NORMAN, }
RICHARD H. SWAINSE, }

London and County Bank, Jan. 30, 1873.

The foregoing Report having been read by the Secretary, the following Resolutions were proposed and unanimously adopted:—

1. That the Report be received and adopted, and printed for the use of the Shareholders.

2. That a Dividend of 6 per cent, together with a Bonus of 4 per cent, both free of Income Tax, be declared for the half year ending Dec. 31, 1872, payable on or after Monday, the 17th inst., and that the sum of £541 13s. 4d. be reserved to meet interest accrued on new shares, and the balance of £14,936 8s. 6d. be carried forward to profit and loss new account.

3. That William Champion Jones, Esq., Edward Harbord Lushington, and Frederick Young, Esq., be re-elected Directors of this Company.

4. That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Board of Directors for the able manner in which they have conducted the affairs of the Company.

5. That William Jardine, William Norman, and Richard Hinde Swainse, Esquires, be elected Auditors for the current year, and that the thanks of this meeting be presented to them for their services during the past year.

6. That the thanks of this meeting be presented to the General Managers and to all the other Officers of the Bank for the real and ability with which they have discharged their respective duties.

(Signed) FREDERICK FRANCIS, Chairman.

The Chairman having quitted the chair, it was proposed, and unanimously resolved—

7. That the cordial thanks of this meeting be presented to Frederick Francis, Esq., for his able and courteous conduct in the chair.

(Signed) WILLIAM NICOL, Deputy Chairman.

Extracted from the Minutes.

(Signed) GEORGE GOUGH, Secretary.

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING
COMPANY.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A DIVIDEND on the Capital of the Company, at the rate of 6 per cent for the half year ending Dec. 31, 1872, with a BONUS of 4 per cent, will be PAID to the Proprietors, either at the Head Office, 21, Lombard-street, or at any of the Company's Branch Banks, on or after MONDAY, the 17th inst.

By order of the Board.
21, Lombard-street, W. MCKEWAN, } Joint
Feb. 6, 1873. WHITBREAD TOMSON, } General Managers.

WINTER SEASON.
GRANVILLE HOTEL,
ST. LAWRENCE-ON-SEA, THANET.
During the Winter Months a REDUCTION of 25 per cent will be made upon APARTMENTS taken by the week.
Board, £3 3s. per week; Apartments according to size and position; Attendance, 1s. per day. Hydropathic, Turkish, Ozon, and every description of Bath in the Hotel.
Table d'Hôte at 6.30 p.m.

TOILET LUXURIES.

THE SWEETEST PERFUMES in all THE WORLD.

THE CROWN PERFUMERY COMPANY'S TOILET LUXURIES.
40, Strand, London, may be obtained of all Chemists and Perfumers.

THE CROWN PERFUMERY COMPANY'S WILD FLOWERS OF INDIA.
2s. 2d. 6d., and 3s. 6d. per Bottle.
CROWN PERFUMERY COMPANY, 40, Strand, London; and all Chemists and Perfumers.

THE CROWN PERFUMERY COMPANY'S MEADOW QUEEN.
2s. 2d. 6d., and 3s. 6d. per Bottle.
CROWN PERFUMERY COMPANY, 40, Strand, London; and all Chemists and Perfumers.

THE CROWN PERFUMERY COMPANY'S MATHIOLA.
2s. 2d. 6d., and 3s. 6d. per Bottle.
CROWN PERFUMERY COMPANY, 40, Strand, London; and all Chemists and Perfumers.

THE CROWN PERFUMERY COMPANY'S BUTTERFLY ORCHIS.
2s. 2d. 6d., and 3s. 6d. per Bottle.
CROWN PERFUMERY COMPANY, 40, Strand, London; and all Chemists and Perfumers.

THE CROWN PERFUMERY COMPANY'S CROWN BOUQUET.
2s. 2d. 6d., and 3s. 6d. per Bottle.
CROWN PERFUMERY COMPANY, 40, Strand, London; and all Chemists and Perfumers.

THE CROWN PERFUMERY COMPANY'S HAWTHORN BLOOM.
2s. 2d. 6d., and 3s. 6d. per Bottle.
CROWN PERFUMERY COMPANY, 40, Strand, London; and all Chemists and Perfumers.

THE CROWN PERFUMERY COMPANY'S HIGH-LIFE BOUQUET.
2s. 2d. 6d., and 3s. 6d. per Bottle.
CROWN PERFUMERY COMPANY, 40, Strand, London; and all Chemists and Perfumers.

THE CROWN PERFUMERY COMPANY'S JOCKEY CLUB.
2s. 2d. 6d., and 3s. 6d. per Bottle.
CROWN PERFUMERY COMPANY, 40, Strand, London; and all Chemists and Perfumers.

THE CROWN PERFUMERY COMPANY'S WHITE ROSE.
2s. 2d. 6d., and 3s. 6d. per Bottle.
CROWN PERFUMERY COMPANY, 40, Strand, London; and all Chemists and Perfumers.

THE CROWN PERFUMERY COMPANY'S DAMASK ROSE.
2s. 2d. 6d., and 3s. 6d. per Bottle.
CROWN PERFUMERY COMPANY, 40, Strand, London; and all Chemists and Perfumers.

THE CROWN PERFUMERY COMPANY'S WOOD VIOLET.
2s. 2d. 6d., and 3s. 6d. per Bottle.
CROWN PERFUMERY COMPANY, 40, Strand, London; and all Chemists and Perfumers.

THE CROWN PERFUMERY COMPANY'S NEW-MOWN HAY.
2s. 2d. 6d., and 3s. 6d. per Bottle.
CROWN PERFUMERY COMPANY, 40, Strand, London; and all Chemists and Perfumers.

THE CROWN PERFUMERY COMPANY'S YLANG-YLANG.
2s. 2d. 6d., and 3s. 6d. per Bottle.
CROWN PERFUMERY COMPANY, 40, Strand, London; and all Chemists and Perfumers.

THE CROWN PERFUMERY COMPANY'S ESS. BOUQUET.
2s. 2d. 6d., and 3s. 6d. per Bottle.
CROWN PERFUMERY COMPANY, 40, Strand, London; and all Chemists and Perfumers.

THE CROWN PERFUMERY COMPANY'S STEPHANOTIS.
2s. 2d. 6d., and 3s. 6d. per Bottle.
CROWN PERFUMERY COMPANY, 40, Strand, London; and all Chemists and Perfumers.

THE CROWN PERFUMERY COMPANY'S AND FIFTY OTHERS.
2s. 2d. 6d., and 3s. 6d. per Bottle.
CROWN PERFUMERY COMPANY, 40, Strand, London; and all Chemists and Perfumers.

THE CROWN PERFUMERY COMPANY'S CROWN TOOTH PASTE.
1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 3s. 6d. per Pot.
Refreshing and agreeable to the mouth, removing tartar, arresting decay, and giving the teeth a brilliant whiteness.
May be obtained of any Chemist or Perfumer throughout the World.

THE CROWN PERFUMERY COMPANY'S OPALINE.
the Purest, most Fragrant, and Delicate Face-Powder.
Is invisible and gives the skin a transparent appearance.
3s. 6d. per Box.
May be obtained of any Chemist or Perfumer throughout the World.

THE CROWN PERFUMERY COMPANY'S CROWN TOILET SOAP.
a desirable Household requisite.
Fragrant, Emollient, Inexpensive, and Free from Alkali.
6d. per Tablet.
May be obtained of any Chemist or Perfumer throughout the World.

THE CROWN PERFUMERY COMPANY'S CROWN HAIR RESTORER.
A Pomade which positively restores grey hair to its natural colour, eradicates dandruff, prevents baldness, and is pleasant in use, is the best of all.
3s. 6d. and 7s. per Bottle.
May be obtained of any Chemist or Perfumer throughout the World.

THE CROWN PERFUMERY COMPANY'S LUXURIES FOR THE TOILET.
40, Strand, London, and of all Chemists and Perfumers.
The name and address of nearest vendor on application.

HOWSE'S MARVELLOUS HAIR COLOUR RESTORER AND STRENGTHENER AND HOWSE'S PURE VEGETABLE SOAP, for Tender or Eruptive Skins, may be obtained, for One Shilling each, of any Chemist in the Kingdom; or forwarded from the "Laboratory," Exmouth-street, Clerkenwell, for 14 stamps. "Hakos," better than gold.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY for the HAIR.
A very nicely perfumed hair-dressing called "The Mexican Hair Renewer," now being sold by most Chemists and Perfumers at 3s. 6d. per bottle, is fast superseding all "Hair Restorers," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White Hair to its original colour by a few applications, without dyeing it, or leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth on bald spots where the hair glands are not decayed. Certificate from Dr. Versmann on every bottle, with full particulars. Ask for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," prepared by H. C. GALLUP, 493, Oxford-street, London.

GLYKALINE.
THE PERFECT CURE FOR Colds, Coughs, and Derangements of the Mucous Surfaces generally.
Prepared by LEATH and ROSS, Homoeopathic Chemists, London, 5, St. Paul's-churchyard; and 9, Vere-street, W.
Sold by all Druggists, in bottles, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d.

NEURALINE, the New External Remedy for the Instant Cure of Tic Dolorieux, Neuralgia, Toothache, Sciatica, Rheumatism, Gout, Rheumatic Gout, and all Nerve Pains.
Prepared by LEATH and ROSS, Homoeopathic Chemists, London, 5, St. Paul's-churchyard; and 9, Vere-street, W.
Sold by all Druggists, in bottles, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d.

BLACK SILKS, of SPECIAL MAKE,

15 per cent under price.
PETER ROBINSON has just purchased the Whole Stock of a Lyons Manufacturer,

at the above Reduction, and has pleasure in drawing his Customers' attention to them.
Quality No. 1 is a remarkably cheap Corded Silk, at 2s. 1½d. per yard; or £2 19s. 6d. for 20 yards.

Quality No. 2 is a good serviceable Gros Grain, at 3s. 1½d.; or £3 18s. 6d. for 20 yards.
Superior Qualities at 4s. 9d., 5s. 6d., 6s. 3d., 6s. 1½d., 7s. 6d., 8s. 9d., 10s. 6d., &c.

Also shades in Greys, Slates, Mauves, White, &c., equally cheap.
"If a whole piece is taken, a further reduction will be made."
For Patterns address PETER ROBINSON, 256, Regent-st., London.

ELEGANT SILK COSTUMES,

from Paris, much reduced in price.
In Black, Greys, Mauves, and Neutral Shades, of superb qualities, and made up in exquisite taste.

At PETER ROBINSON'S Court Mourning Warehouse, 256, Regent-street, London.

URGENT MOURNING.

"ON RECEIPT OF LETTER or TELEGRAM."
MOURNING GOODS will be forwarded to all parts of England on approval—no matter the distance—with an excellent fitting dressmaker (if required), without extra charge.

PETER ROBINSON'S GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE, 256, Regent-street, London.

MOURNING FOR FAMILIES,

IN CORRECT TASTE, can be purchased at PETER ROBINSON'S, of Regent-street, at a great saving in price.

SKIRTS, in New Mourning Fabrics, } 35s. to 5gs.
trimmed crapes.

EVENING DRESSES.—NOVELTIES.

A handsome White or Black and White Tarlatan Skirt, with Tunic separately made, the whole trimmed with full ruffles and frills, for 1 guinea.
Also elegant Black or White Brussels Net Skirts, with Tunic, from 27s. 6d. to 5gs.
Engravings forwarded free.

PETER ROBINSON'S Mourning Warehouse, 256, Regent-street.

FURS.—The Season for the Sale of Furs

being nearly over, the remaining Stock (all of the first quality) is being sold at less than half price.

In the Stock are some Grebe Collarets (slightly soiled), at 5s. 6d. and upwards; and Chinchilla ditto, from 10s. 6d.

At PETER ROBINSON'S Mourning Warehouse, 256, Regent-street.

BOYS' CLOTHING. Suits, 16s. to 45s.

Noted for HARD WEAR, HIGH CLASS, STYLE, AND QUALITY.

SAMUEL BROTHERS, 50, Ludgate-hill.

WEDDING OUTFITS, £20 to £250.

Revised Lists and Book, with 70 illustrations, gratis and free. Mrs. ADDLEY BOURNE, 37, Piccadilly.

BABY LINEN.—A LAYETTE for £20.

List post-free. "Excellent quality and good taste."—The Queen. Mrs. ADDLEY BOURNE, 37, Piccadilly.

MOTHERS and DAUGHTERS

are respectfully invited to write for a sample Article of a registered novelty, combining great utility, comfort, and convenience. Post-free for 18 stamps. Mrs. ADDLEY BOURNE, 37, Piccadilly.

250 LONGCLOTH PETTICOATS.

9 Tucks, 3s. 6d.; 12 " 3s. 1½d.

The above are strictly at co-operative prices, and were manufactured during the late dull season. Sample Petticoat post free on receipt of stamps.

Mrs. ADDLEY BOURNE, 37, Piccadilly.

J. and P. COATS' BEST SIX-CORD COTTON, for Hand or Machine Sewing.

J. and P. COATS' EXTRA MACHINE GLACE COTTON.

J. and P. COATS' CROCHET or TATTING COTTON is unsurpassed in quality.

J. and P. Coats' Sewing-Cotton, &c., to be had of all Wholesale and Retail Drapers throughout the United Kingdom.

London Wholesale Warehouse, 80, Wood-street, Cheapside.

CAPPER, SONS, and CO., having completed

their Stocktaking, will offer, during the month of February, the remainder of last season's DRESS and FANCY GOODS, at reduced prices.—49 and 70, Gracechurch-street; 169 and 170, Fenchurch-street, E.C.

PAPER COLLARS, WRISTS, and FRONTS

for Ladies, Gentlemen, and Youths, of the best make and finish. Sample forwarded for six stamps. EDWARD TANN, 308, High Holborn.

LADIES' ELASTIC SUPPORTING BANDS,

for use before and after Accouchement. Instructions for measurement and prices on application to POPE and PLANTE, 4, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, London.

GROVER and BAKER'S

DOUBLE-LOCK and ELASTIC-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES, long acknowledged as THE BEST, are now also THE CHEAPEST.

THE NEW HAND-MACHINE, is a marvel of simplicity and efficiency. GROVER and BAKER, 150, Regent-street, London, W. 7, Colquhoun-street, Liverpool; and 101, Raeburn-street, Glasgow.

Every Machine guaranteed. Instructions gratis. Illustrated Prospectus and Samples of Work sent post-free.

FADED CURTAINS DYED equal to new,

in a few days, at a moderate charge. Price-Lists sent. METROPOLITAN STEAM DYEING and BLEACHING COMPANY, 17, Wharf-road, City-road; and 472, New Oxford-street.

SILK and WOOLLEN DRESSES DYED

and CLEANED in unequalled style and moderate charge by the METROPOLITAN STEAM DYEING and BLEACHING COMPANY. Chintzes, Carpets, Beds, Bedding, &c., thoroughly cleaned and renovated.—472, New Oxford-street; and 17, Wharf-road, City-road.

DON'T BEAT YOUR CARPETS; have

them thoroughly cleaned and colours revived. Price 4d. 6d. per yard. Bed and Mattress Purifiers. METROPOLITAN STEAM BLEACHING and DYEING COMPANY, 472, New Oxford-street; and 17, Wharf-road, City-road.

RODRIGUES'S MONOGRAMS, CRESTS,

and ADDRESSES designed, and Steel Dies engraved as gems. Note-Paper and Envelopes stamped in colour relief and brilliantly illuminated in gold, silver, and colours.—42, Piccadilly, London.

VISITING CARDS, at H. RODRIGUES'S.

A card-plate elegantly engraved and 100 superfine cards printed for 4s. 6d. Book-Plates designed and engraved in modern and mediæval styles, at Rodrigues's, 42, Piccadilly, London, W.

BALL PROGRAMMES at RODRIGUES'S.

Ball Programmes of novel and beautiful designs, arranged, printed, and stamped in the latest fashion. Bills of Fare, Guest Cards, and Invitations in great variety.—42, Piccadilly.

DR. DE JONGH'S

(Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium)
LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL.

The true test of excellence, medical experience during the last twenty-five years in all parts of the world, has conclusively proved

DR. DE JONGH'S OIL to be

THE ONLY COD-LIVER OIL which is

INVARIABLY PURE, NATURALLY PALATABLE, EASILY DIGESTED, and which possesses in their full strength

ALL THE PRECIOUS CURATIVE PROPERTIES of this inestimable remedy.

DR. DE JONGH'S COD-LIVER OIL

has, therefore, obtained in all countries the only rewards which really indicate the superior merits of a medicine—namely, the special recommendation of the most distinguished members of the Faculty, and a public appreciation alike without precedent and without parallel.

As the Remedy for CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST

DR. DE JONGH'S COD-LIVER OIL

tends pre-eminently

As the Restorative in DEBILITY OF ADULTS,

DR. DE JONGH'S COD-LIVER OIL

is unequalled.

As the Tonic for WEAK CHILDREN,

DR. DE JONGH'S COD-LIVER OIL

is unrivalled.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

SIR G